

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th May 1906.

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ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

WITH reference to the conclusion of the negotiations between England and China regarding Tibet, announced by Reuter,

The conclusion of the Tibet negotiations.

the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 25th April writes:—

A kite when it has swooped down on anything will not re-ascend the skies without having taken something in its beak, however insignificant.

2. Referring to the Anglo-Chinese Treaty relating to Tibet, the *Daily*

Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 27th April writes that

The Tibet Treaty.

it may be unhesitatingly declared that Lord Curzon's imperialistic objects have been completely frustrated.

SANDHYA,
April 25th, 1906.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 13th April says that the

An oppressive Musalman zamindar.

oppressions of the Musalman zamindars of Kartikpur have made it impossible for respectable people to live in the village. Recently one night

some *budmashes* attacked the house of one Hara Mohan Sen, an employé of a rival Hindu zamindar, and seriously injured the building, using fire-arms. An employé of Chaudhuri Saheb, a Musalman zamindar, who lived in the same house, did not stir from his room while the attack was going on. This has created suspicion in people's minds.

A few days after this incident, *budmashes* placed cow's bones, cow's heads and night-soil at the door of a Brahman who had a quarrel with the Musalman zamindar.

4. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 25th April draws the attention of the

A dangerous *fakir* in Burdwan.

police to a *fakir* who has stationed himself beside the *ban-masjid* near the Banka railway bridge in Burdwan, who, it is stated, is a very incarnation of the vices of lust and anger, but whom in ignorance and good faith women often approach.

5. The *Maldaha Samachar* [Malda] of the 25th April publishes a letter

Depredations of tigers.

from Jot Gobinda, Bholahat, complaining that cattle are sometimes taken away and killed by

tigers which have made their homes in the dense forests which abound in the neighbourhood.

6. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says

A burning *ghat* road blocked.

that the Superintendent of the Bengal Silk Factory near the Manikyahar village in the Murshidabad

district has posted a number of peons on the Garhduara road leading to the local burning *ghat* on the Ganges, with the object of preventing dead bodies from being carried along that road to the *ghat*. This has caused the greatest inconvenience and difficulty to the local people, because there is no other road by which dead bodies may be taken to the *ghat*, and people are being obliged secretly to dispose of uncremated dead bodies in the Ganges, to the great danger to the health of the locality.

7. The same paper says that Sir B. Fuller has appointed as Sub-

Appointment of educated Musalman youths as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Inspectors of Police a number of Musalman youths, whose knowledge does not go beyond what can be picked up in the 3rd or 4th class of Entrance schools. The Inspector-General of Police objected

to these appointments, but to no effect. And now the Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Training School also has made the same objection, and it remains to be seen how it will be received by Sir Bampfylde.

8. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April writes that Mr.

An allegation in connexion with the District Superintendent of Police, Khulna.

Duff, District Superintendent of Police in Khulna, was present at Barisal with a party of policemen from the day previous to that on which Surendra Babu was arrested. Can anybody explain why

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 13th, 1906.

PALLIVASI,
April 25th, 1906.

MALDAH
SAMACHAR,
April 25th, 1906.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

BANGAVASI.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1906.

an officer of the Bengal Government went to territory under the jurisdiction of a different Government? Information has been received from a trustworthy source that Mr. Duff left his jurisdiction without previous permission from the District Magistrate of Khulna.

BIRBHUM HITAISHI,
April 30th, 1906.

9. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Birbhum] of the 30th April points out that the *seer* in different parts of the district of Birbhum is taken differently at from 60 to 90 tolas, and suggests the desirability of the Collector of the district taking action to secure uniformity in this respect.

Weights and measures in Birbhum.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 17th, 1906.

10. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th April writes that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Rajshahi Municipality were lately compelled to appear in person before the local District Magistrate in connexion with the driving of a municipal conservancy cart by a lame horse. This procedure on the part of the Magistrate can have no other meaning except a desire to humiliate the two gentlemen in question.

Alleged prosecution of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Rajshahi Municipality.

SAMAY,
April 20th, 1906.

11. Referring to the Bulandshahr case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 20th April remarks that the Indian Penal Code is like a mocking-bird in the hands of Anglo-Indians, who can make it say anything they like.

The Bulandshahr case.

SAMAY.

12. The same paper finds fault with the administration of civil justice in English law-courts in this country, owing to the systematic refusal of the officers presiding in these courts to take the trouble of going to the root of the dispute in all cases involving questions of right or claims of set-off on the plea that stamp-fees proper to suits of that nature have not been paid. This system is contrasted with the more searching and less costly system of administering justice that obtained under the Musalman régime when the zamindars dispensed both civil and criminal justice.

The administration of civil justice.

MALDAH SAMACHAR,
April 25th, 1906.

13. The *Maldah Samachar* [Malda] of the 25th April speaks of the inconvenience which is being felt at Nawabganj owing to there being no regular vendor of court-fee stamps there. The *muharrir* to one of the local vakils who now nominally does this business, is without the capital necessary to buy and lay in a stock of stamps sufficient to meet the requirements of the public at all times.

Sale of court-fee stamps at Nawabganj.

SANDHYA,
April 25th, 1906.

14. After announcing that, on appeal, the Sessions Judge has ordered a reduction in the amount of fines payable in the case of two out of the four accused in what may be called the Munshiganj students' case, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 25th April goes on to remark that as for the case of the two other accused, infants who were punished with whipping, the appeal has been made to the tribunal of God!

The Munshiganj students' case.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

15. Referring to the prosecution of some schoolboys and others recently instituted by the police at Madaripur on a charge of obstruction and mischief to a Muhammadan shop-keeper, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April writes:—

A swadeshi case at Madaripur.

The stronger the determination of the Bengalis, the more are the officials in East Bengal trampling upon law and justice. There is no law in Eastern Bengal; a pure despotism has been established there. Mr. Briscoe took up the case on the 24th April last. He rejected a petition for adjournment to enable the accused to move the High Court for the transfer of the case under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, although under the law he had no power to do so.

But nobody is now anxious about the results of such prosecutions. The Bengalis are ready to suffer imprisonment, whipping, insults, and all other punishments without flinching. They will welcome them as blessings of God, and they will save their motherland from the scourge of *bilati* goods and, if need be, sacrifice their lives in the cause.

16. Referring to the Madaripur students' case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th April asks why the depositions of a number of witnesses in the case had been taken down by a Musalman Deputy Magistrate even before the police gave its deposition. Was it to ensure their future adherence to their story? Again, why did Mr. Briscoe accompany the investigating Sub-Inspector of Police to the local school for enquiry? Was it proper for a high official like him to show such a vindictive spirit?

SAMAY,
April 27th, 1906.

17. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says in connexion with the recent Madaripur students' case that it is useless to file any plaint when things are done under the orders of Sir B. Fuller.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 28th, 1906.

18. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April complains that the present Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona is in the habit of dismissing the far greater portion of the complaints filed in his court. The result of this practice has been that the complainants failing to get redress at court, are taking the law in their own hands, introducing thereby a state of lawlessness in the country. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

19. It is feared, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, that the acquittal of the accused soldiers in the Rawalpindi soldiers' case will have the effect of increasing the oppression committed by soldiers in the country. The writer then remarks that an increase of such oppression will not be for the harm of the Indians, because it will serve to awaken them from their deep slumber.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

20. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th April states as follows:—
It is rumoured that a branch of the Calcutta High Court will sit at Dacca and that the Hon'ble Justice Pratt and Justice Rampini will be deputed to that place. The Government of India at the time of partitioning Bengal promised that the High Court would not have its sitting in the new Province, but who could believe the Government to remain firm in that resolution? They would gradually establish a new High Court or a Chief Court there.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 28th, 1906.

21. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May says that the Deputy Magistrate of Munshiganj in the Dacca district has drawn up proceedings against a number of respectable inhabitants of the Autshahi village for having socially punished some chaukidars. It is feared that the authorities intend to interfere with the people's right to exercise social control over their fellow-countrymen.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 2nd, 1906.

(d)—Education.

22. The *Rangpur Vartavaha* [Rangpur] of the 13th April writes as follows:—

RANGPUR
VARTAVAHA,
April 13th, 1906.

Dismissal of a Head Master by the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.

An Englishman kills a native and escapes with a fine of five rupees or assumes the rôle of a mad man and escapes scot-free. An Englishman insults you, and you put eight annas and three pies into Englishmen's hands and ask for justice. And you know full well the sort of justice you get for your money. Why do you then ask for justice at others' hands and pay for the same? Have you not the power to take the administration of justice in your own hands?

Take an instance. The Head Master of the Edward Institution in Mymensingh was prosecuted and convicted on a charge of refusing to make over certain registers of the school to the police. But on appeal he was acquitted by the District Judge. The authorities, who wanted to teach the Head Master a lesson, were disappointed and Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, charged the Head Master with violating the Lyon circular and asked him to resign. The Head Master refused to do so. Thereupon the Inspector dis-

missed him from his post. It astonishes one to read the conversation which took place between the Head Master and the Inspector on this occasion. It is probable that Mr. Stapleton acted in this manner under a hint from his official superiors.

There is no remedy for this sort of oppression. If you want justice, maintain your self-respect. Who are others to you? Why should you go to them for justice?

It is we who possess the authority to dismiss Mr. Stapleton, and not Mr. Stapleton to dismiss our schoolmasters. If we do not allow our boys to go to school, that will put an effective check upon the Inspector's high-handed doings.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
April 24th, 1906.

23. The *Tripura Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 24th April deprecates a rule which, according to its information, has been made by order of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the effect that no student is to be permitted to study in any one class for more than two years, or to appear in the Entrance Examination after having failed to pass twice in succession.

A rule in the schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam objected to.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,

24. The same paper thanks Sir Bampfylde Fuller for having made a course of physical exercises on native lines compulsory in all classes of schools in Assam from the *pathsala* to the high English school, and prays for the extension of the rule to Bengal.

Physical exercises in the schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI.

25. The same paper thinks that for the spread of education among the rural population two conditions are absolutely necessary to success: first, a liberal outlay of money to open free schools in each village and, secondly, legal authority to compel parents to send their children to these schools.

Extension of primary education.

SANDHYA,
April, 25th 1906.

26. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 25th April writes expressing regret that the examinations announced to be held in July next by the National Council of Education are attracting only a worthless class of sensation-loving students as candidates.

The National Council of Education.

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 26th, 1906.

27. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 26th April is glad to find that Government has paid attention to the remarks made by that paper in one of its recent issues and removed the Officiating Head-Master of the Patna Training school, who was a Bengali, and appointed a right man as Assistant Head-Master of that institution.

The Patna Training School.

The paper does not approve of the rumoured appointment of Maulvi Amjad Ali as Head-Master, since the language mainly taught in the school is Hindi. The fittest person for the post, according to this journal, is Pandit Ramavatar Panday, Lecturer on Sanskrit in the Patna College. Perhaps the Government wants to appoint a member of the Provincial Educational Service to the post, hence Amjad Ali's name is heard in connection with the appointment of the Head-Master, Patna Training school.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1906.

28. With reference to the proposed Training College for women, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th April writes that Government is firmly resolved to get the women of the country also imbued with European sentiments.

The proposed Training College for women.

HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April says that as valid objections have been raised against the amalgamation of the proposed Training College for women in Calcutta with the Bethune College, the authorities should listen to such objections and do nothing which may have the effect of injuring the cause of higher education of women in Bengal.

The proposed Training College for women.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
April 27th, 1906.

30. With reference to the late sitting of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dacca, the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 27th April writes that there is no longer any reason for the uneducated and unfortunate Musalman community to despair, for the Government will come to its assistance.

Education amongst Mussalmans.

31. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th April announces that four lads were lately rusticated from the Chanchal Siddeswari school in Malda for having joined in the *swadeshi* agitation, and then goes on to comment on it by saying that the offence for which these lads were punished is not an offence according to any current law of the land, except Sir B. Fuller's circulars.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1906.

32. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 30th April refers to the proposal to make the Entrance Examination the preliminary qualification for Musalmans in Eastern Bengal for admission to the Pleaders Examination as a bait which, it is to be hoped, the Musalmans will not swallow, for the sake of their own permanent interests.

DACCA GAZETTE,
April 30th, 1906.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

33. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 24th April writes that the water in the tank in the midst of the Fouzdari Hathabari at Contai has been polluted for the last six or seven months.

NIHAR,
April 24th, 1906.

The same paper writes that water-scarcity has begun to be felt in the northern portion of Contai town, in the places to the north of the thana premises.

34. The *Maldaha Samachar* [Malda] of the 25th April writes that as a means for providing a supply of pure drinking water in the villages in Bengal, *pucca* wells are to be preferred to tanks, as being less susceptible to contamination through the soil, and until there is at least one such well for every individual village, or collection of villages, where the villages are small, the District Boards cannot be regarded as having fully discharged their responsibilities to the public in this matter of water-supply.

MALDAH SA MACHAR,
April 25th, 1906.

35. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 28th April complains of the want of a sufficient supply of pure drinking water in the village of Dingsipara near Panighat, in the neighbourhood of Kaliganj and in North and South Sripur.

KHULNAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April reports prevalence of severe water-scarcity in Gopalpur, Naoapara and other villages within the Jhenida subdivision of the Jessore district, causing an outbreak of cholera in that part of the country. The cause of this water-scarcity is the silting up of the Chitra and Navaganga rivers. The authorities are prayed to open the mouths of these two rivers, the cost of which undertaking may be subsequently recovered by leasing out ferry-ghats.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 30th, 1906.

37. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May says that scarcity of water has become very severe in Howrah town. For some days past the water-pipes in the town are not giving water for more than three or four hours during the day.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 2nd, 1906.

38. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 25th April, after reporting that cholera is raging with unabated vigour at Raniganj, goes on to make the following allegations in connexion with the working of the local Municipality:—

PALLIVASI,
April 25th, 1906.

(1) An adequate supply of pure drinking water is not provided.

(2) There is no overseer to see to the removal of the refuse from the streets.

(3) Certain persons are encroaching on parts of the feeder road, which is municipal property.

39. With reference to the recent unsuccessful prosecution of Babu Jogendra Chandra Bose, late Deputy License Officer of the Calcutta Municipality, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th April, after expressing satisfaction at Jogendra Babu's acquittal, goes on to inquire whether the rate-payers are to bear the expenses of this prosecution and whether the municipal executive before instituting the prosecution took legal advice.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1906.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 13th 1906.

40. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 13th April says that the

The evil effects of a canal. excavation of the canal from Fatehpur to Dada requires the raising of dams in Fatehpur, Jalilpur and other places in the months of *Paus* and *Magh* for the purpose of keeping back water. This prevents the water of Chandar *bhil* from draining away, and, in consequence, several thousand bigahs of land in that *bhil* have remained water-logged for the last four years, entailing upon the raiyats the loss of about ten lakh maunds of paddy.

The excavation of this canal has destroyed the fish trade of the place, which four years ago used to fetch the fishermen about a lakh of rupees annually.

To keep the Fatehpur canal navigable during the rainy months, no steps are taken to widen the rivers, streams and canals in the northern part of the district. This neglect is reducing a good many villages in the Pangsa, Belekandi, Bhusna, Kotali and Ayinpur thanas to veritable deserts.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,

41. The same paper speaks of the extortionate practices and of the generally insolent manners of the coolies at the Goalundo railway steamer station.

42. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 24th April publishes the following in English:—

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
April 24th, 1906.

The booking-clerk at the Comilla railway station.

An Indian gentleman who was travelling from Comilla to Chittagong during the recent Easter holidays, applied to the booking-clerk at the Comilla railway station for an inter.-class ticket and placed before him on the counter by the opening in the window three rupees which were good coins. The clerk dishonestly rejected one of the coins as being bad, though it gave the best ring. The gentleman, who had then no other coins with him, remonstrated with the clerk, saying that there was nothing wrong about the coin, but the clerk would not receive it. He then applied to the Station Master, who examined the coins, found them all right, and very kindly obtained the ticket through one of his assistants by sending a special slip to the booking-clerk. Rejecting good coins by calling them bad is one of the common pranks of railway clerks to extort money from passengers. Will the railway authorities check this malpractice?

The above incident took place on the night of the 16th instant.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 25th, 1906.

43. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April to complain that a bale of cloth which he consigned on the 15th March last was tampered with in the course of transit between the Bagerhat and Panighat stations.

A railway complaint.

DAILY HITAVADI.

44. A correspondent writes to the same paper pointing out that under existing arrangements there are no "corresponding" trains for journey between the Central section and the Ranaghat-Murshidabad section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and suggesting that one such corresponding train could be secured if the train which now starts from Calcutta at 10-36 P.M. were timed to leave two and-a-half hours earlier, say, at 8-30 P.M.

A railway complaint.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

45. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April writes that on the 14th April last, some railway officers at the Ranaghat station insulted two women on the pretence of examining their tickets. The women had arrived there at noon by an up-train with a gentleman and were staying in the waiting-room for the Bengal Central Railway train. The Station Master was informed, but he took no notice. The officers followed the women to the hotel and greatly annoyed them there. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the complaint.

A railway complaint.

HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April says that much inconvenience is caused passengers for want of sufficient accommodation in the Bengal Central Railway trains, especially in the train arriving at Sealdah at 9 A.M. This inconvenience may be removed either by running another local train arriving at Calcutta at about 9-30 A.M., or by adding some third-class

Insufficient accommodation in the Bengal Central Railway trains.

carriages to the above train. The attention of the higher authorities is drawn to the matter.

47. A correspondent of the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th April complains of the extremely bad condition of the lock-gate at Fulbari, Doro. The gate is in a dilapidated condition and does not work properly. This causes immense harm to crops in the locality.

SAMAY,
April 27th, 1906.

48. A correspondent writes to the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 28th April complaining of the inconvenience caused to passengers by the practice which the authorities of the Khulna-steamer Service Company have introduced of transshipping at Senhati station in mid-stream goods and passengers from the Kalia steamers on to the Magura steamers.

KHULNAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

49. The same paper complains of the difficulty of communication in North and South Sripur owing to the absence of roads, specially in the north, where there is a *bhil* which has to be crossed in order to reach Satkhira.

KHULNAVASI.

50. The same paper draws the attention of the District Board of the 24-Parganas to the rickety condition of the bridge known as *Tomrarpore* on the road from Satkhira to Basirhat, and to the urgent necessity of repairing it if loss of life is to be avoided.

KHULNAVASI.

51. A correspondent writes to the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 28th April suggesting the desirability of re-excavating the Kana stream in Howrah.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
April 28th, 1906.

(h)—General.

52. The *Rangpur Vartavaha* [Rangpur] of the 13th April says that there is a middle English school in the Alipur Duars, of which the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Ainslie, is the Secretary. Though there is enough money in the school fund, Mr. Ainslie has not paid the teachers their salaries for the past six months. It is said that one day Mr. Ainslie told the *mahut* of the two Government elephants in his possession to get some plaintain trees from Nilratan Babu's garden for the elephants to eat. Nilratan Babu, however, objected to this. He wanted to institute criminal proceedings and the Head Master of the school was prepared to give evidence in his favour. This enraged Mr. Ainslie, whereupon the case was not instituted. Mr. Ainslie, however, determined to dismiss the Head Master. He has stopped the salaries of the teachers and is trying to close the school. Educated Europeans have earned a good name by establishing schools, and this European here wants to make a name by abolishing a school. It is men like these who find favour with Sir B. Fuller, and it is not likely that Government will grant any redress in the above matter.

RANGPUR VARTAVAHA,
April 13th, 1906.

53. The same paper says that the fact that Maharaja Suryya Kanta Acharyya of Mymensingh was not able to come to Mymensingh to receive Sir B. Fuller, very much displeased the latter, and he not only returned the money subscribed by the Maharaja to the reception fund, but sought for excuses to inflict loss on him. He is, at last, threatening the Maharaja with proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. The Maharaja is erecting a building near the cutcherry, and Government has proposed to acquire the land on which it is being erected.

RANGPUR
VARTAVAHA,

So if a zamindar from some cause finds himself unable to offer his *salaam* to Sir B. Fuller, then his house must be demolished with a view to convincing him of the prowess of the English nation. But God's vengeance never fails. We are not come to this world to submit to *zulm* for ever. There must come a better day for us. We have seen a good many *Lats* (Governors), but not one so fond of *zulm* and so fond of *salaam*.

YUGANTAR,
April 15th, 1906.

54. With reference to the recently gazetted appointments of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghosh, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherji, the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 15th April writes:—

We are glad that slavery of a high order has fallen to the lot of some of the slaves.

YUGANTAR,
April 22nd, 1906.

55. Referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Justice Chandramadhav Ghosh and Mr. S. P. Sinha as officiating Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and Advocate-General of Bengal respectively the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the

The officiating appointments in the Calcutta High Court.

22nd April says that the Bengalis have nothing to be proud of in this, because the fortunate recipients of these officiating appointments have got them only as kind gifts from their alien masters in much the same way in which a servant who has been able to please his master gets occasional presents of clothing, shoes, etc., from him. Besides this, it is a cheap way of gaining popularity which has ever been practiced by Englishmen in their dealings with Indians. This practice was, however, dead for a short time, but Mr. Morley and Lord Minto are reviving it. Do not revoke the partition, but give them an officiating Chief-Justiceship,—do not give them self-government, but give them an Advocate-Generalship.

This is the practice by which English rulers try to keep this nation of slaves satisfied. Herein, as everywhere else, the political course of the Englishman is guided by his shopkeeping instincts. The Indians should therefore demand and exact from their leaders an absolute refusal of all Government honours and posts.

PALLIVASI,
April 18th, 1906.

56. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 18th April suggests the desirability of Government advancing loans on small interest to assist the starting of manufacturing industries in the country.

Suggested Government assistance to manufacturing industries in India.

PURULIA DARPAN,
April 23rd, 1906.

57. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 23rd April publishes the following in English:—

The Deputy Commissioner of Purulia. We are heartily sorry to hear a rumour that most respected Deputy Commissioner will leave Purulia. His absence will be felt much, for we don't think we may get another jewel-like Civilian who would condescend to look to the creek and corner of the town for the improvement of the sanitation. Whenever a grievance comes to his notice, the removal whereof is acted up to by his good self. He is kind to take keen interest in every matter, even though it be of insignificant nature. The longer his administration of the district continues the better it is for the public. No pains are spared by his virtuous self for the public good. We humbly pray to the Government and to the Almighty Father in Heaven that such an officer be not transferred from the station at least until the gang cases are over and the evils are entirely eradicated.

TEIPURA HITAIISHI,
April 24th, 1906.

58. The *Teipura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 24th April publishes a letter accusing one of the *hakims* of the Dewani Courts at Comilla of having been guilty of improper conduct in having collected subscriptions from the local zamindars in aid of an evening party in honour of the late District Judge, Mr. Brown.

An evening party in honour of Mr. Brown, late District Judge of Tippera.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April publishes the following:—

"Muhammad Tughluk of East Bengal." The head-quarters of the Sibsagar district was transferred from Sibsagar to Jorhat on the ostensible ground of the inaccessibility of the place by rail or steamer. The real reason of the transfer, however, seems to have been the coldish reception which Sir B. Fuller met with at the former place. That this suspicion is not groundless would appear from the rumour that Sir B. Fuller threatened to remove the Commissioner's office and the College from Gauhati when that place had lately the courage to refuse him a fitting reception. Be that as it may, building work went on incessantly at Jorhat, a large number of coolies were imported from the Punjab, materials worth many thousands of rupees were accumulated, and altogether an expenditure amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees was incurred in the course of three months. All work has now, however, been suspended by Sir B. Fuller's order, no one knows why. The

writer dubs Sir B. Fuller Muhammad Tughlak of East Bengal, and asks who is to be held responsible for this huge waste of money.

60. Referring to the recent removal from office of Babu Ram Kanai Dutt, Government Pleader at Brahmanberia in Tippera, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th April writes that all European officials in the land from Lord Minto downwards, including even Sir B. Fuller, profess to be well-wishers of India and take every opportunity of advertising themselves as being in favour of the use of *swadeshi* goods. But in spite of all their professions, their acts betray them to be bitter enemies of the *swadeshi* movement, which they would strangle to death if they had their way.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 26th, 1906.

61. The *Arun* [Brahmanberia] of the 29th April writes:—
For the fact that Ram Kanai Babu has been removed from his post as Government Pleader at Brahmanberia neither he nor we are sorry, but we are sorry at the action of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ARUN,
April 29th, 1906.

62. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April says:—
Sir Henry Cotton has shown in the columns of the *London Tribune* how unjustly the British Government has saddled India with the enormous cost of a huge British army, and how Government has turned a deaf ear to all representations made to it on that subject. The cause of this indifference undoubtedly is that the authorities mean to increase the army and to maintain it for the interest of the British Empire at the cost of the Indian tax-payer.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

63. The same paper publishes the following circular which, it says, has been issued by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—

SANJIVANI.

A new circular.

"In dealing with the movement for the encouragement of country-made goods, it is very desirable that a distinction should be made between such methods as may be employed for this purpose which, though they may be ineffectual and sometimes even ridiculous, are legal, and practices such as shop-picketing which are contrary to law. The desire to stimulate industries is in itself laudable, and has the sympathy of Government, and it is inexpedient to take any action which might be construed to imply that the Government is opposed to the development of local manufactures.

"Care should be taken, accordingly, not to interfere with the working of societies or shops the object of which is of making articles on the sale of goods made in India and the people should not be hampered in holding *swadeshi* meetings on private premises, though for present it is undesirable that such meetings should be held in public places.

"Briefly the police should only interfere with *swadeshi* propaganda when they aim at promoting their object by obstruction and terrorism, or when they are likely to lead to a breach of the peace between the Hindus and the Musalmans."

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th April is of opinion that the circular referred to in the foregoing paragraph was prepared in anticipation to serve as a defence in case the anarchy prevailing in Eastern Bengal were to come up for discussion in Parliament.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1906.

A new circular on the *swadeshi* movement by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

65. A correspondent writes to the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 27th April complaining of the hardship caused by a recent action of Mr. Allen, the Collector of Dacca, in having first summoned about 80 youths, Hindu and Musalman, from distant parts of the province to meet him personally in connexion with the filling up of two vacant apprenticeships as Sub-Registrars, and when they had all assembled at his office, in having actually accorded interviews to a select number of Musalman candidates only.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
April 27th, 1906.

66. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, after stating that in America every effort is being made to improve the Government Agricultural departments, goes on to complain that in India, although in some part of it or other famine conditions prevail every year, the Government has practically done nothing in the same direction.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1906.

67. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 28th April points out that before the opening of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway, letters, parcels, &c., from Calcutta used to

KHULNAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

A postal complaint.

DACCA GAZETTE,
April 30th, 1906.

reach Satkhira the day after they were posted at the former place; whereas now they do not do so before three days.

A postal complaint.

68. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 30th April publishes the following in English:—

A correspondent writes from Bajitpur:—"For times without number we have been complaining against the irregularity of the delivery of letters from the local post office. The present number of postmen is quite inadequate to discharge their duties properly. The Calcutta mail has to rot in the office for a good many hours before it is sent out for delivery. We should be glad to see the number of postmen increased and a second delivery provided for every day."

SANDHYA,
May 1st, 1906.

A postal complaint.

69. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st May, after pointing out that the Kumarkhali post office is located in a lane in the local bazar, goes on to speak of the necessity of the verandah of the post office building being provided with a lamp at night, as well as with a sign-board for the guidance of strangers.

DACCA GAZETTE,
April 30th, 1906.

The partition question.

70. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 30th April writes as follows in its English columns:—

A stalking-horse, too thin.—It is a notorious fact that the replies elicited by the interpellations in the House of Commons, as well as in our Legislative Councils, are as misleading and vague as they can afford to be. We cannot of course expect a reversal of the order, in the recent debates regarding the partition of Bengal. One of the ingenious pronouncements made on one occasion is to the effect that the expense already incurred by Government for building purposes at Dacca, would, in the event of the partition being withdrawn, be little better than wasted. But to us on the spot there is no hoodwinking the fact that the money spent for building the temporary residential house of the Lieutenant-Governor is already as good as lost.

The extensive Dilkhosa grounds on which the temporary quarters have been set up, have been taken on three years' contract. And the noble proprietor of the plot of land has been courteous enough to refuse any rent for this period. The Government, it is said, would release the piece of land after three years, and have the buildings sold. If the owner of the Dilkhosa buy the buildings they will remain as they are. If not, they will have to be pulled down and offered for sale. Here we would quote from the *Englishman* to show the nature of the stuff the Government House is made of:—"The house itself is built on the Assam model and is a one-storeyed building. . . . There is no masonry whatever except in the foundations and plinth of the building; the floor is of wood. . . ., while the walls are of "ekra." . . . To all appearance, however, the walls might be solid masonry." When a building of this nature is pulled down, we do not know how much it brings back. But this does not concern us in any way.

Sir Bampfylde, to our mind, has spent a sufficient number of days in this building to impart to its "ekra," and all that the character of gubernatorial relics. And we hesitate to believe that the building would grow in sanctity in three years, and at the end of that period it would fetch more value for the money than at present. Rather we apprehend a falling off of price, if the building is offered for sale after it is old for three years,—even if the owner of the Dilkhosa be its customer. So we cannot congratulate the authorities on their ingenuity in the present instance.

DACCA GAZETTE.

71. The same paper refers to a rumour that Sir B. Fuller intends early taking six months' leave to recruit his health

Rumoured taking of six months' leave by Sir B. Fuller.

in England after the serious strain of work and anxiety during the past six months as a very

likely one, and remarks that the vacancy so caused should be taken advantage of by Mr. Morley to give the Indian public a proof of his sympathy towards them by appointing an Indian to the office.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 2nd, 1906.

72. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May contrasts the position of the Natal colonists, who are not more than 97,000 in number, with that of the countless

Natal and India.

millions of India, and says that while the British Government is unable to stand against the wishes of the former, it has rejected the earnest prayers and

petitions of the eight crores of people inhabiting Bengal against a partition of their mother-country.

73. With reference to the late incidents at Barisal, the *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th April writes that the oppressions of which the authorities have been

CHARU MIHIR,
April 17th, 1906.

The Barisal incidents.

guilty are without a parallel in the history of British rule in India. One could not conceive that British statesmanship in India had decayed so much. Sir B. Fuller and Mr. Emerson should remember that the spot which has been touched by the dust of Surendra Babu's feet is holy ground to the Bengalis.

The old paths of political agitation are now to be forsaken, so the Conference has resolved. What this means and how degrading it is to the reputation of the English is beyond the comprehension of the thick-headed rulers of the country.

The Barisal incident.

74. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 20th April writes as follows:—

SAMAY,
April 20th, 1906.

We all along believed that we were living under the just and civilised rule of the English. But we now see that we were labouring under a false belief. The way in which the Magistrate and the Police of Barisal insulted and oppressed the Conference delegates is not expected, not to speak of Russia, even in the dominion of Satan or of a fiend.

Evil-doers cannot hear the criticism of upright men. Unfortunately, our present despotic Government, too, finds it too much to tolerate our cries, and is, accordingly, committing upon us all this *zulm* and oppression, with a view to stifling our cries.

Government wants to close up the safety-valve of the Indian Empire. We ask the authorities to consider whether their action will not lead to a bad result. As for the country, however, this oppression will assuredly do her good. India is sure at last to awake, and the Bengalis will take courage to do what they never ventured to do before.

75. In the course of an account of the Barisal affair published by the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th April, that

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 20th, 1906.

The Barisal affair.

paper calls Mr. Emerson "a dog unfit even to touch the shoes of Babu Surendranath." One Musalman constable is stated to have told the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath that he would beat him, though he did not carry out the threat.

76. The same paper says that at the College Square meeting held on the return of the Conference delegates to Calcutta, Pandit Gispatri Rai Chaudhuri spoke

DAILY HITAVADI,

The Barisal incident.

about the brutal performances of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and his colleagues and followers. He said the police dogged the steps of the delegates from Narayanganj, and kept the room where the Anti-Circular Society boys lodged surrounded day and night. They also secretly threw a few *guptis* (sword-sticks) into the room where those boys opened their show of *swadeshi* goods, their object being later on to arrest them on the plea of possessing those weapons and institute criminal proceedings against them. But, thanks to God, the members of the Anti-Circular Society got timely scent of the evil intention of the police and removed their goods. The police on coming to arrest them found that their prey was fled and searched for the *guptis*. At this time Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra caught the policemen by the neck and threw them to a distance. Phanibhusan, a member of the Anti-Circular Society, was hurt by a policeman's bayonet.

77. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 24th April writes that the manner in which the government is being carried on

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1906.

British rule in India in the present and in the past.

nowadays in Jullundur and in parts of Bengal seems, in the opinion of many, to suggest a reversion to the early days of British rule in Bengal, when the European merchant rulers of the country successfully used all sorts of deceit and violence to bring about the ruin of the flourishing weaver caste of those times.

78. Referring to the official version of the Barisal incident, the

The Barisal incident.

Charumihir [Mymensingh] of the 24th April says that none but insane people could believe that a procession in which men like Babus Surendranath Banerji, Bhupendranath Bose and Matilal Ghose and Mr. J. Chaudhuri took part was capable of

CHARU MIHIR,
April 24th, 1906.

causing a breach of the peace. Besides this, with whom would the delegates have quarrelled when every inhabitant of Barisal was wishing well to the Conference? Had there been any possibility of the occurrence of a breach of the peace, there would not have been an attendance of 300 ladies in the Conference. The arrest of Surendra Babu alone shows that the intention of the authorities was simply to wound the feelings of the Bengali nation. That Sir B. Fuller is responsible for the incident is proved by the unsatisfactory nature of the official version of it.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

79. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April has the following:—

The official explanation of the Barisal incident. A perusal of the official version of the Barisal incident has made it clear to us to what a depth the English character has sunk. The following observations will show the hollowness of the official explanation:—

- (1) Neither the President of the Conference nor the Secretary gave the assurance that nobody would cry *Bande Mataram* in the streets except for the day on which the former landed at Barisal.
- (2) No pass is required to be taken from the police for a procession in which no music is made. Only the 15 members of the Anti-Circular Society went to Raja Bahadur's *haveli* on the 14th April last, but there was no procession to that place on that day.
- (3) The people were not shouting when proceeding towards the *pandal*. The cry of *Bande Mataram* was raised when the police had begun to beat the delegates.
- (4) The delegates were proceeding in rows of three. The order of marching was not disturbed prior to the beating. The police never asked anybody to disperse.
- (5) An excited crowd was not shouting *Bande Mataram* round Surendra Babu. He was arrested by Mr. Kemp when he was coming to the rear on hearing that the delegates were being beaten by the police.
- (6) There was no proposal to start a huge procession after the close of the Conference meeting, or to shout *Bande Mataram* in the streets after sunset. A meeting of the leaders was proposed to be held after the Conference at 2 P.M. A grand public meeting was to be held in the *maidan* adjoining Brajamohun College.
- (7) There was no truth in the report that the leaders were determined to start a procession. In their anxiety to escape the consequences of their misdeeds the officials have, by their wilful misrepresentation of facts, brought upon themselves the opprobrium which they richly deserve. They have trampled upon that justice on which empires are built.

SANJIVANI:

80. The same paper has the following:—

"No British law in Barisal." When those who were beaten by Mr. Kemp and his men at Barisal lodged complaints against the offenders, the Magistrate refused even to allow the complainants to come to his presence, but dismissed the complaints at once without deigning to come out of his room. Here is a British Magistrate actually transgressing the law and there is none to call him to account! Mr. Kemp, armed with the illegal order of the Magistrate, dispersed the meeting of the Conference; but when Babu Haranath Ghosh, President of the Reception Committee and an eminent pleader of Barisal, complained against him, the Magistrate forthwith dismissed the complaint. The people were so long under the impression that the law was supreme in the British Empire. But Mr. Emerson has proclaimed that the District Magistrate's arbitrary will is law. And Sir B. Fuller has, by his actions, shown that the British Empire is governed by *lathis*.

The rule of *lathi* is supreme in Eastern Bengal, and the operation of the law is suspended. Lord Minto is silent and so is Mr. John Morley.

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 26th, 1906.

81. Referring to the recent incidents in Barisal and what is going on throughout Eastern Bengal, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 26th April says that although

The Barisal affairs.

Government makes light of these affairs, the consequences both to the rulers as well as to the ruled are likely to be very serious. We see that anarchy is gradually taking root in Bengal.

The Bengalis would do well to press the Government home to separate Bihar which, with the Divisions of Chota Nagpur, excluding Manbhum, and Bhagalpur, excluding Malda, should be formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship. If the Divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur be added to the new province, so much the better. As for the opposition to the separation by the 'Bihar Association,' it is after all made up of a number of lads who have just left their school and their opinion is not worthy of any consideration yet.

Addressing the Biharis the journal says:—It may be that Bengalis do not like to part with you, but you should never remain with them. You may not like the idea just at present, but the separation will surely be to your advantage in the long run.

82. In commenting upon the report of the Divisional Commissioner on the Barisal incident, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the

HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

The dispersal of the Barisal Conference.

27th April writes:—

Supposing that some people had really determined to cry *Bande Mataram* after the close of the Conference meeting, we ask: Why was the meeting dispersed for that reason? There was nothing illegal in the deliberations of the Conference. The delegates as well as other people would have ceased to have anything to do with the Conference the moment its President declared that it had come to a close. If afterwards any one had disobeyed the lawful orders of the police, the police would have had the right to punish that man. But what justification had the police to disperse the meeting on the plea of having received information that the people would cry *Bande Mataram* after coming out of the Conference? Again, how could the leaders give a guarantee that nobody would cry *Bande Mataram*? They might reasonably be expected to take such steps as would prevent any disturbance during the sitting of the Conference. Can any exception be taken to the deliberations of the Conference? Was it not, then, an act of the worst *zulm* to have dispersed it?

83. In connexion with the late incidents at Barisal, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 27th April makes its contemporary

SANDHYA,
April 27th, 1906.

The incidents at Barisal.

the *Indian Daily News* responsible for a statement

to the effect that for the incidents in question, the primary responsibility lies with the local officials, Sir B. Fuller having possessed only a limited foreknowledge of the situation, and then goes on to point out that the correspondent of the *Statesmen* when he asked Mr. Kemp for an official version of the facts, was referred step by step on to the highest official of the Administration. It is further suggested that the effort now being made by the *Indian Daily News* under official inspiration to shift all responsibility from the shoulders of Sir B. Fuller on to those of the local officials indicates an awakening of the former to the serious and unpleasant nature of the business and to the risk of his very office being jeopardised thereby.

84. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes a cartoon in

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

A cartoon.

which an elephant with the head of a man is represented as trampling on a lotus on which the

expression *Bande Mataram* is written. The trunk of the elephant protrudes from its mouth instead of being its nose, and has the expression *Regulation lathi* written on it. With this trunk the elephant is represented as killing wasps having human faces. The four legs of the elephant have the following words written on them, respectively:—Punitive Police, Gurkha Regiment, Assam Police and Circular.

85. The same paper says that the object of the *Englishman* newspaper in defending the actions of the Government of

BANGAVASI.

The Barisal affair.

Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Barisal affair is to

save that Government from being taken to task by the Secretary of State for India. As for the Bengalis, it is useless for them to weep and cry like little children. Even if it produces some effect, will it prevent oppression? One Emerson may be transferred, but another Emerson will take his place. When the police has taken up the *lathi*, it will use it indiscriminately. If you be

prepared to receive blows dealt with it upon your person, then cry *Band Mataram* and boycott *bilāti* articles.

HITVARTA,
April 29th, 1906.

86. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th April, in a leading article headed "Oppression in Barisal," writes as follows:—

Since the day the deceitful English made a treaty with the Muhammadans by committing forgery, we have been hearing falsehoods uttered by the English officials up to the present moment and enduring their deceitful tactics. Bravo! the offence for which the English hanged Nand Coomar on the gallows was one through whose aid Robert Clive was made a *Lord*. Perhaps our readers remember how the shameless Sir Alexander Mackenzie told a lie before the preparation of the Municipal Bill. Englishmen do not hate these liars. They may say anything and everything, but they honour such liars and these liars attain distinction. Only the other day we saw with our own eyes how the police committed atrocities. Outsiders may not speak ill of that high-handedness which Mr. Emerson has tried to conceal by making untruthful statements. Had it been in any other part of the world, the head of Mr. Emerson severed from his trunk would have rolled on the street. Had the manner in which this shameless creature treated gentlemen holding a higher position than himself been followed in any other country by any shameless person, his bones would have been crushed to pieces.

Praised be the forbearance, patience, and religious sentiment of the people of this country. Nobody raised his hand against the oppressive police who looked like the messengers of death and like the gatenmen of hell; nobody failed in the performance of his duties; nobody lost his patience; nobody turned his back after being beaten.

The leaders of the country, the brilliant gems of Bengal, even seeing Babu Surendranath, the full moon of the firmament of India, under arrest and the showers of clubs over the heads of the innocent, did not commit a riot. If they had wished it they could have crushed down the police, but they did not do so, even having immense power for retaliation.

Now it appears that arms will be used against arms. The blood of the inoffensive children will be washed with the blood of the white men and the oppressors, and the inconsiderate and the sinful alone will be responsible for this sin. Even the small worm will bite when pressed hard. How long will the people of this country have patience? Can such deceitful oppressors be guilty of greater meanness and oppression than this?

We fear that the *swadeshi* movement may now take another turn. If instead of *Bande Mataram* the severed head of Mr. Emerson be hanged on a flag-staff, it will not be good either for the people or their rulers. Now we warn you that if the barbarous devils in human form be not punished, if the insolence of these men be not brought down, then the fire which will be kindled will be extinguished with the blood of thousands of men. What we fear is this.

It is not our desire that a rebellion or anarchy should prevail. Under British rule we want to be happy and peaceful, and are therefore anxious for its permanence, and that is why we inform the Government of the real situation. The evil should be remedied while there is yet time, and peace should be restored. We do not say so for the benefit of the Government, but for our own good. We hope to live peacefully under British rule. We wish the trade of the Englishmen to be closed, but not British rule. That is why we have said all this. Is there any ungrateful child of India, flatterer and lickster of the feet like a dog, who is so mean that he will deliver his penny into the hands of, and purchase foreign goods from, those white men who have reddened their palms with the blood of the innocent children of the soil? Prosperous India may be turned into a barren land by brute force and may be sunk in the Bay of Bengal, but to these sinners none but the unnatural sons of Bengal will remain attached. We say once more that the oppressive and the timid are responsible for this sinful action. The English have lost the confidence of the people. We see sure signs of their losing their empire very soon. Those Indians who worship their gods with saffron mixed with the blood of the cow and use sugar contaminated with the blood of swine and purified by the blood of the cow and the impure Liverpool salt, should remember that with these articles of diet, the

innocent blood of their children is mixed. If still the purchase of foreign goods is persisted in, we can say that there is no hope for India.

87. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April publishes a letter from one Bichar Das relating to the Barisal incident which discusses what harm Sir B. Fuller has done

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 30th, 1906.

Sir B. Fuller. by bringing about the great incident at Barisal. Indeed, whom people think to be their enemy, him we take for more than our friend, as it is always the case that the more the enemy gets stronger the more the opposite party becomes glorious. Had the Kauravas not been inimical to the Pandavas, how would the latter get the opportunity to show their strength and valour, and likewise the example of Sankracharya, Akbar and Napoleon are given to show that they were crowned with success only for having powerful enemies. Now it is no good speaking ill of Sir B. Fuller, but instead of this we ought to bless him and to do something in the way of perpetuating his memory if possible.

The people throughout India, after viewing the whole incident at Barisal as if from the position of a proper judge, have to ask Lord Minto and the Secretary of State what they would like to do in this respect, and after hearing from them they would frame their own decisions and impress them on their hearts, so that they may not be effaced in course of time.

88. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April publishes an imaginary dialogue from the pen of a correspondent in which it is said that Sir B. Fuller rules his province with

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 30th, 1906.

The *lathi* and the "circular." the help of two powerful instruments, namely, the *lathi* and the "circular." Whenever it becomes necessary to override law for the sake of the peace of the country, far-sighted rulers, who have studied the character of men, use the instrument known as "circular." With the help of the "circular" improper acts become proper, unjust acts become just, and the law of the land can be really overridden.

89. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says that Babu Surendranath Banerji's trial and conviction at Barisal was the second most unlawful act ever done by the Government of India, the first having been the execution

SWADES,
April 30th, 1906.

Babu Surendranath Banerji's trial at Barisal.

of Tikendrajet without trial. People should ever bear in mind what Sir John Gorst said at the time of the latter incident. He said that it was not desired by the Government of India that there should be great and powerful men in the country.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

90. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th April reports prevalence of severe distress in the Dhamale Kapasia village near Bhawal in the Dacca district, and says that paddy is selling at 10 seers per rupee at the place.

SANDHYA
April 20th, 1906.

Distress in a village in the Dacca district.

Distress at Jalpaiguri.

91. A correspondent of the same paper reports prevalence of distress at Jalpaiguri.

SANDHYA,

92. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 24th April writes that in consequence of three or four seasons of irregular rainfall, the condition of the cultivators of Sujamutha, Jalamutha, Pataspur, Bhagwanpur, &c., has become most deplorable. Scarcity has appeared in parts of Khajuri thana as well as in the high lands of Jangal Jalpar.

NIHAR,
April 24th, 1906.

Reported distress in parts of Midnapore.

93. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 26th April publishes a letter from Khulna reporting that the local market prices are steadily on the rise. The local *balam* variety of rice

SANDHYA,
April 26th, 1906.

is selling at Rs. 5-10 per maund. Wails are being already heard from all sides. The situation demands the notice of the authorities.

94. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th April reports as follows:—

BHARAT MITRA,
April 28th, 1906.

Attempt to commit suicide. In a village named Basunia in the district of Bogra in Bengal a person named Ghenghri Pal was fined Rs. 5 by the local court for attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope. He could not endure the sight of his wife and children starving during the prevalence of famine there. Strange to say, even

such helpless people are punished with fine by the officials in this country. The mukhtars of the court paid the amount of the fine on his behalf and saved the poor man from being sent to jail. Their sense of justice is worth considering.

KHULNAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

95. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 28th April publishes a letter from Kaliganj reporting that the local price of paddy is a rupee for four *palis*. Acute distress prevails in the villages of Rajargram, Tulakati, Sripala, Dakhin Sripur, Sonatola, &c., in the Kaliganj thana.

Distress in Kaliganj.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

YUGANTAR,
April 15th, 1906.

96. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 15th April publishes a paper by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal in which the following observations occur:—

A paper by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.

We now understand with sufficient clearness that it neither is nor ever was the aim of British policy in this country to provide adequate opportunities to the people of this country for the display of their manhood by adding to their liberties. So nobody any longer wishes to go to work with any expectations from the English.

The policy of all Englishmen, be they Liberals or Conservatives, is the same with regard to India. With some the effort is to get the fetters covered with velvet, but nobody wishes wholly to undo the fetters.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
April 17th, 1906.

97. The *Tripura Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 17th April writes that political rights cannot be gained easily. They are the fruit of long and strenuous efforts. The officials when they find the people worthy will give them rights. Rights will be granted when delaying or postponing the grant will be found by the officials to be fraught with danger.

Political rights for the Indians.

At the same time, guided by Jesus's maxim of turning the left cheek also if one smites the right, the popular party must continue agitating for political rights on strictly lawful lines.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,

98. With reference to the case of the lad Khudiram Bose under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code at Midnapore, the same paper writes that boys and young men should not dabble in things like these. Let all join heart and soul in the *swadeshi* agitation, but no thoughtful patriot can support anything which tends to promote hatred towards Government or the ruling race.

Indians and sedition.

HINDU RANJIKA,
April 18th, 1906.

99. The *Hindu Ranjika* [Rajshahi] of the 18th April, in the course of a communicated article on the "Cause of famines in India," writes that if the country is to be freed from these visitations in future, then along with a resuscitation of the indigenous industries, the higher posts in the State must be filled with natives of the soil also.

Prevention of famines in India.

SANDHYA,
April 20th, 1906.

100. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th April publishes an appeal to the women of Bengal to take revenge for the death-pangs to which the faithful sons of the mother-country are being exposed at the hands of the *feringhis* by no longer permitting their sons and husbands to come into contact with the *feringhis* or to accept service under them in the capacity, as for example, of policemen or Deputy Magistrates.

An appeal to the women of Bengal.

YUGANTAR,
April 22nd, 1906.

101. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April deprecates the idea of establishing manufactories in India with the help of European capitalists on the ground that it will have the effect of turning the people of the country into labouring slaves under them.

European capitalists and manufactories in India.

CHARU MINIR,
April 24th, 1906.

102. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th April says that so long the educated community held the middle position between the Government and the masses of the people; but its connection with the Government has come to an end and henceforth it will cease to talk politics. Constitutional agitation has displeased the Government and it will be forsaken. Government will no more hear of the wants and grievances of the people. Administrative

Government and constitutional agitation.

and police oppressions well be borne without a word of protest. No one will seek redress in law-courts against such oppressions. The duties of the Bengali press will thus be lightened, and in future their chief work will be to educate the public.

103. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 25th April reports that under the influence of the *swadeshi* spirit a clerk of the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Kishorganj has resigned service; and when the vacant post was offered to the apprentices they refused to accept it, unmoved even by threats of dismissal.

SANDHYA,
April 25th, 1906.

104. In the opinion of the same paper, if natives of India discard European glasses and see through their own unobscured vision, they will see that Nelson and Wellington were not worthy even to carry the shoes of Sivaji. For what did Nelson do? Real history shows that he defeated the French when he had found them at a disadvantage. And as for Wellington, he was shaking with terror at Waterloo and his prestige was saved only by the timely arrival of the Germans.

SANDHYA.

Is there any one so unfeeling or cowardly that the warm blood does not course through his veins at the mention of Sivaji's name?

105. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April says that through the commendable zeal and the noble example of the Branch Anti-Circular Society of Dharmada near Navadwip the Brahmans have proclaimed that henceforth in all social festivities and feasts *gur* should be used instead of *sandes* made of foreign sugar, unless this latter article of food is prepared at home.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

106. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April is glad that the Uriya coolies have hit upon the right method of exacting their just wages from their employers. A great injustice had all along been done to these hard-working men by giving them too low wages. There is no doubt that a little firmness on their part will most surely enable them to gain their object.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

107. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 27th April says that the use of cigarettes is regaining favour among Bengalis, displacing *biris*.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
April 27th, 1906.

108. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April says that on being asked to take steps that, the Viceroy of India should not like Lord Curzon, in future, refuse to accept the resolutions of the Indian National Congress from the President, Mr. John Morley managed skilfully to evade the point by saying that the Viceroy would use his discretion in the matter. Such a declaration will not certainly enhance the prestige of the Liberal Government in the eyes of the people of India.

HITAVADI,
April 27th 1906.

109. The *Swadeshi Christian* [Calcutta] of the 28th April reminds the popular leaders in Bengal of the gratitude they owe to the much-abused *feringhi* who first taught them the use of the printing press and showed them the way of ventilating their wants and grievances through the medium of newspapers.

SWADESHI CHRISTIAN,
April 28th, 1906.

110. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 28th April inquires when the Hindus and Musalmans will awake to the impolicy of calling in a deadly foe from outside to settle domestic differences.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
April 28th, 1906.

111. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes a poem parodying Sir Bampfylde Fuller's statement to the effect that he has two wives, Hindu and Musalman, of whom one loves and the other hates him.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

112. Referring to the Barisal incident, the same paper writes as follows:—

BANGAVASI.

What *Bande Mataram* expresses. The expression '*Bande Mataram*' is one indicative of the feeling of patriotism and not of sedition. It has in it love of *swadeshi* and not hatred against the Sovereign. It has light and not darkness, nectar and not poison. It is a lotus root without its thorns.

It is life without death. It is a song in adoration of one's mother-country and not a war-cry. Such is the nature of the cry for the suppression of which the Barisal police wantonly assaulted a number of respectable people. As yet the cry is not responsible for any disturbance in the country.

SANDHYA.
April 28th, 1906.

113. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes a leading article in the course of which the writer states that the day before, while passing through a *bustee* in the town, he overheard a group of the inhabitants of the *bustee* discussing Babu Surendranath Banerji's action and the late incidents at Barisal. One old woman present expressed herself to the effect that Suren Babu had done no good to the poorer classes of the population worth speaking of. While he was carrying on an agitation, they (the speaker and her class) were going to the dogs in consequence of the high prices of food prevailing. Thereupon another elderly man of the group gave it as his opinion that Suren Banerji in his work took no account of the poor. What he aimed at was to bring about a fight with the rulers of the land and thus become ruler himself. He wished to have his revenge on the present rulers for their dismissal of him from the Civil Service.

YUGANTAR.
April 29th, 1906.

114. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 29th April publishes a communicated article in the course of which the opinion is expressed that if an attitude of opposition is at all to be taken up to the unjust measures of Government, it is preferable to take up such an attitude after laying in a reserve of strength rather than to act like powerless children by repeatedly doing a forbidden thing and getting beaten in consequence without being able to retaliate.

SWADES.
April 30th, 1906.

115. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says Englishmen both in England and in India are always ready to oppress the peaceful and loyal inhabitants of India. It then refers to the difficulty created by the Zulus and remarks that it is in South Africa that retribution is following their evil deeds in India.

DAILY HITAVADI.
April 25th, 1906.

116. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April from Sripat Panihati to say that *swadeshi* cloths are not available in any shop there except one. The ordinary uneducated cloth-sellers who have their shops stocked with Manchester cloths feel greatly irritated if anybody asks them for country-made cloths.

DAILY HITAVADI.

117. The same paper publishes a declaration over the signatures of 24 persons promising, as a measure of revenge for the incidents at Barisal, (1) not to use under any circumstances cloths, salt and sugar manufactured out of India, (2) not to use articles of luxury at all except when they are of indigenous make, and (3) to give preference to things of Asiatic manufacture over those of European manufacture, in the case of other necessities of life than the three articles mentioned in (1).

SANJIVANI.
April 26th, 1906.

118. An anonymous correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April, who is a Government servant, confesses that he was converted to the *swadeshi* faith by witnessing the admirable self sacrificing spirit of Manomohun Sarkar, a patriotic young man of Chandpur, and the example of the Maharaja of Natore, who made a gift of Rs. 10 to the young man for the *swadeshi* cause. The writer says that he cannot disclose his name, as he has already sacrificed his independence by accepting Government service.

SANJIVANI.

119. The same paper says that at a meeting held at Chandpur under the presidency of Babu Mohes Chandra Karmaker, Secretary to the Chandpur Anti-Circular Society, 200 servants assembled at the Kalibari, and at the suggestion of Babu Kali Mohun Ghosh of the Calcutta Anti-Circular Society, took a solemn vow that they would not serve any man purchasing *bilati* goods, and that any one breaking his vow would be socially punished.

120. The same paper writes that the Brahmans of Harina, Bagbati, Malagati and other villages in the Sirajgunge subdivision assembled together and resolved that they would cut off all intercourse with those who would make use of *bilati* goods. The agitation is in full swing and everybody has taken up a determined attitude.

SANDHYA,

The determined attitude of Brahmans in the *swadeshi* agitation.

121. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 27th April writes that in a fair called the *Baruni mela* held at Netrokona lately, toys made of foreign sugar exposed for sale found no purchasers, although they sold at 3½ annas per seer, while the price of the corresponding weight of toys made of country sugar was 5 annas.

SANDHYA,
April 27th, 1906.

Swadeshi at a fair at Netrokona.

122. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April defends, both on social and economical grounds, the *swadeshi* movement against the hostile criticism of Lord Minto by quoting opinions of experts like Mr. Havell, the Rev. Mr. Walsh and Sir Edward Buck.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

A defence of the *swadeshi* movement.

123. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes a letter from Midnapore expressing regret that the students of that place have now lost the zeal with which they took up the *swadeshi* cause at first, and that the *swadeshi* movement is now practically dead there.

SANDHYA,
April 28th, 1906.

The letter also reports that as an expression of the indignation which the story of the late incidents at Barisal excited in their minds, the students of the Midnapore Technical School destroyed in a public place all the European articles in use in their mess, such as hurricane lanterns, chimneys, glass inkpots, enamel utensils, etc.

124. The same paper writes that a serious quarrel is inevitable ere long between the real lovers of the mother-country and the men who hate the *feringhis* but are permeated with a love of *feringhi* civilisation and *feringhi* equality and fraternity, who hate their own society, and are *swadeshi* only outwardly.

SANDHYA.

125. According to the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 28th April, the man who will now so act as to put thereby money in the palms of the white man, tinged as they are with the blood of boys and of Brahmans, will disgrace his family; he who will now do obeisance at the feet of the oppressive robbers must be a worthless beast.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
April 28th, 1906.

Disillusion from the purchase of foreign goods.

126. The *Daily Hi'avadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April writes that it has now become one's duty if one's friend or relative buys things of foreign make, to disregard all ties and to cut off all intercourse with such a person and to expel him from the pale of society until he comes to his senses.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1906.

The boycott.

127. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st May writes that according to the testimony of the cloth-merchants of Calcutta at least, the *swadeshi* movement has not obtained much of a hold on the people of the 24-Parganas district. A big seller of *swadeshi* cloths stated the other day that he receives absolutely no orders from Hooghly, Nadia, Burdwan, Jessore, Khulna and Midnapore. Dacca also is *swadeshi* only partially.

SANDHYA,
May 1st, 1906.

The *swadeshi* movement.

128. The *Samvad Prabhakar* [Calcutta] of the 19th April writes as follows:—

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 19th, 1906.

"Worship of the mother."

You are not fit to worship the mother. Worship of the mother is a very difficult thing to perform. Mother is never pleased without blood. What is wanted is blood, the blood of the heart. If you can shed that, you will then be fit to worship the mother. Your mother does not accept the worship of the man who hankers after the favour of foreigners. Your mother does not accept the worship of the man who quietly submits to a thrashing. Your mother does not accept the worship of those shameless creatures who being beaten, with joined palms present themselves before those who beat them to beg for justice. You are weak, you are feeble. There is no blood in your heart. You possess no freedom; you are subject to others. You have therefore no right to worship the mother. Blood is necessary in

worshipping. You, Bengali, you are frightened at the sight of blood; you shiver at the sight. How can you, then, worship the mother?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
April 20th, 1906.

129. The *Samvad Prabhakar* [Calcutta] of the 20th April has the following:—

An advice to Bengali leaders.

You had gained the confidence of the English, but you have now lost it. Beware of your ambition. You have cherished ambition in your heart, and you will have to undergo much suffering; you will have to undergo much insult and oppression; still your hopes will not be fulfilled. If your hopes were fulfilled, there would be an influx of power in you which you have not the capacity to contain. You are being led by a dream. It is a waking dream. It is the beggar's dream. Take care; the fire which you have been so long trying to kindle has been lit, but at the wrong time and in the wrong place. You have made a misuse of your heavenly weapon.

Those who for generations enjoyed the sweets of freedom, and who, living under British rule, have recovered from their exhaustion, recall their past valour and prowess, and looking round them, remain quiet. Look at those people who are the leaders of India and its emperors and the very suns of Hinduism.

Whose cries, the cries of what subject people have entered your ears and who are calling upon you to remove their sorrows? You have ever been subject to others. It is impossible for you to enjoy the taste of things you have never relished before.

A very small and insignificant creature as you are, why do you not hesitate to assume the rôle of leader? Why do you again, when you have assumed that rôle, neglect to bow down your head before that sun of Hinduism, who is worshiped by the whole Aryan people and who is the only protector, refuge and friend of the Hindus, and to bring together the scattered prowess of India?

SANDHYA.
April 20th, 1906.

130. Referring to the Barisal incident, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th April says that it is a mistake to offer one's head to be broken by the *feringhi*. The Bengali

The Barisal incident.

should now studiously avoid friction with his rulers and religiously store up his energies for use in future.

JUGANTAR.
April 22nd, 1906

131. Referring to the Barisal incident, the *Jugantar* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April says that the remedy lies with the people themselves. The 30 crores of people in-

The Barisal incident.

habiting India must raise their 60 crores of hands to stop this course of oppression. Force must be opposed by force, deceit by deceit.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.
April 24th, 1906.

132. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 24th April is not in favour of any recourse to the law-courts of the

The late Barisal incident.

land for any redress for the late happenings at Barisal. The marks on the bodies of the assaulted men should be carefully preserved as evidences of the good-will of the English *Raj* towards its subjects.

DACCA GAZETTE.
April 23rd, 1906.

133. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 23rd April says that the last Bengal Provincial Conference held during the

The Barisal Conference.

prevalence of a widespread famine in the country and accompanied with the "ulu"-sound (an articulate sound expressive of pleasure uttered by Indian women on festive occasions, by quickly moving the tongue to and fro) made by Hindu ladies, with cries of *Bande Mataram* raised by the young and the aged alike and with the startling roar uttered by the British Lion, will make Barisal memorable in the history of the country. The Barisal Conference seems to be the first substantial work of the national life of not only the Bengalis, but of all Indians.

DAILY HITAVADI.
April 25th, 1906.

134. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April publishes a poem in which Sir B. Fuller, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Kemp and their followers are compared with beasts and demons.

A poem.

DAILY HITAVADI.

135. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Barisal to say that on the 17th April last, a meeting was held at the local Bar Library, at which it was resolved to discontinue subscribing any longer

The Barisal Bar Library and the *Englishman*.

to the *Englishman* newspaper in view of the attitude which that paper has taken up with regard to the late incidents at Barisal.

136. The same paper publishes a speech said to have been delivered by Babu Monoranjan Guha Thakurta in a *swadeshi* meeting held on the 20th idem in the house of Babu Biraj Mohan Ray Chowdhury at Barisal.

DAILY HITAVADI.

Babu Manoranjan Guha Thakurta's speech at Barisal.

In the course of this speech Manoranjan Babu is reported to have said :—

To-day England is an invincible power on earth, but the downfall of this power also is certain. The fault, which has led to the downfall of one power, can lead to the downfall of all other powers. To-day England has lost all sense of righteousness (*dharma*). Almighty Providence alone knows what, in the long run, will be the consequence of the despotism which the English, in the intoxication of present wealth and forgetful of their former condition, have established in the Empire, unmindful of the SOVEREIGN POWER which rules over all earthly powers and of the relations which exist between the ruler and the ruled and in defiance of the laws of the Empire. But for this we must thank our own ill-luck, because it was we who invited the enemy into our land. By means of abject entreaties and prayers the English merchant first secured from the Moghul Emperor the privilege of trading in India, free of duties. After that he usurped the government of Bengal by deceiving Mir Jaffar with his cunning, and thus established British trade in India on a safe footing. Since then the English have ostensibly two interests in the country—one commercial and the other administrative. But really their sole interest in India lies in their trade with the country, the administrative interest being only a name and not a reality. When the English got the sovereign power in India into their hands they stopped all exports of Indian articles and flooded the Indian market with English goods. And now if the Indians convene a public meeting in the cause of the *swadeshi* they are declared rebels. As for those Indians who serve as instruments in the hands of officials in oppressing their fellow-countrymen, they will be punished by excommunication from their society.

The law says that whoever, by words or actions, excites disloyalty in the minds of the people shall be punished with death, transportation or imprisonment. If this law is necessary for the preservation of the Empire, Lord Curzon should be the first person to be hanged under it. After that Sir B. Fuller should be punished with transportation and Mr. Emerson with imprisonment. Englishmen, remember the field of Plassey, the siege of Arcot and the dark days of the Sepoy mutiny, and remember at the same time that, if the Indians had been ungrateful and if the Bengalis had been rebels, you would have been blown off like a bubble. To-day the Bengalis are ungrateful and untrustworthy to you because you are unable to drink their heart's-blood to your heart's content, because they have determined to serve their mother-country by giving up the use of British goods. Fie, shameless Briton! Fie to your vanity, a hundred fies to your ingratitude! Again, if the officials had been in their senses, the vast Indian Empire would not have been launched into the present state of disquiet within so short a period of time and a most proper and lawful assembly like the Barisal Conference would not have been dispersed as an unlawful assembly. If you think that the dispersal of the Conference will damp the spirit and enthusiasm of the people in the matter of the *swadeshi*, you are sadly mistaken. The insult you offered to the popular leaders at Barisal has set all India on fire. Perhaps you do not realise it at present. But the later you realise it, the better for the Indians, because they are still in need of your services. But, pray, boast no more of your prowess. It is well known to us and other nations.

137. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th April notices a statement from the columns of the *Barisal Hitaishi* newspaper to the effect that it is under contemplation by Government to acquire the Raja Bahadur's *haveli* at that town, and commenting on this information, remarks that this *haveli* has since the beginning of the present agitation resounded with echoes of *Bande Mataram*. This last place of refuge for the public of Barisal is now going to be taken away from them. Government is, however,

The Raja Bahadur's *haveli* at Barisal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 26th, 1906.

mistaken if it thinks that people will admit defeat if this stronghold is occupied. They will then begin holding small meetings in every courtyard in the town.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

138. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April has the following:—

An appeal.

The partition of Bengal, Sir B. Fuller's oppressions and the blood shed at Barisal, all these have not yet been avenged. The English people will learn to respect us when Bengalis renounce all British goods. A bonfire is going to be made of all *belati* goods, in which everything British will be reduced to ashes. Take revenge for your national disgrace, people of Bengal; begin work in right earnest.

SANJIVANI.

139. The same paper publishes a patriotic appeal by the Anti-Circular Society prescribing a vow by all Bengalis not to use

An appeal by the Anti-Circular Society.

English articles as the only remedy for the insult offered to them at Barisal.

140. The same paper has an article headed "Give up Honorary Magistrateships," and publishes the text of the

SANJIVANI.

Mr. Surendranath Banerji's resignation of the Presidency Honorary Magistracy.

letter which Mr. Surendranath Banerji was to send to the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the following day. The writer mentions that

Mr. Abdul Halim Gaznavi of Tangail, Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar, Dr. Sasidhar Niyogi and some others of Sirajgunge, Babus Janaki Mohun Chaudhury, Krishna Kumar Chakraverty and Jogendra Kisore Roy of Kishoregunge, have resigned their posts of Honorary Magistrates; and observes that all self-respecting persons should resign their Honorary Magistrateships within a week.

DAINIK CHANDIKA-
April 26th, 1906.

141. The *Dainik Chandika* [Calcutta] of the 26th April refers to a

The late incidents at Barisal.

rumour that Sir B. Fuller was present, but in hiding, at Barisal when the late occurrences took place there, and in commenting on it writes that this may or may not have been a fact, but it well indicates the real feeling of the people towards the representative of their King nowadays. Formerly the visits of a Lieutenant-Governor used to call forth expressions of public rejoicing and pomp. And now one hears of a Lieutenant-Governor being in hiding. It is almost inconceivable.

SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1906.

142. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th April says that the atrocities

The effect of the Barisal incidents.

at Barisal have spread the flame of indignation throughout the length and breadth of India. The most intense excitement prevails in Madras, Bombay and the Punjab. Sir B. Fuller is trying to banish *Bande Mataram* from Eastern Bengal, and the result is that God Almighty is spreading it throughout the whole of India.

SAMAY,
April 27th, 1906.

143. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th April publishes pictures of six

Pictures of the wounded at Barisal.

persons reported to have been wounded by the police at Barisal. The letter-press is as follows:—
Reader, these have been oppressed by the police acting under orders from the despotic Magistrate of Barisal. The shedding of their blood has awakened the country. Will you not awake?

SAMAY.

144. The same paper says that the other day the wife of a Bengali

The *swadeshi* movement and Bengali women.

journalist expressed regret that her husband had not gone to Barisal and got beaten. This shows the extent to which the *swadeshi* spirit has mastered the hearts of Bengali women

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 27th, 1906.

A retrospective view of the Barisal incident.

145. Referring to the Barisal incident, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April has the following:—

There are men who are of opinion that delegates at the Barisal Conference, when they found that the real object of the police was not to disperse the crowd, but to give a sound beating to a particular set of men, and when without any provocation whatever the police began to belabour those men with *lathis*, ought to have retaliated and taken revenge for the brutal conduct of the police. Many thoughtful men have observed that the leaders showed too much forbearance at Barisal, that they have displayed unpardonable weakness by

silently suffering the most inhuman barbarities. It must be confessed no doubt that the situation had become almost intolerable, and it was with great difficulty that equanimity could be preserved. The police really wanted to pick a quarrel, and had there been the slightest opposition on the part of the assembled multitude, many of our respected leaders might have been shot down dead. At any rate, the police would have had ample opportunity of shifting the blame on to the shoulders of the people present. It may be contended that such blame would have mattered very little. Although Sir B. Fuller's Government has earned unenviable notoriety by its vagaries, yet we must say that we yet have not lost all faith in the justice of the British Government. If relief from the illegalities committed by officials in this country were believed to be quite out of the question, then of course we would have advised retaliation of the barbarities of the Barisal Police. The fact is we still hope to get redress from the higher authorities. We have no wish to bring about a revolution in this country, and we prefer constitutional agitation. If we are firmly resolved to carry out our purpose, then we are certain that the misguided officials will soon come to their senses, despite all their illegal attempts at crushing our students and our agitation. But it must never be forgotten that there is grave doubt as to whether things will continue as at present for a long time. People are now suffering outrages patiently. But if the outrages go on increasing, there is no knowing whether too much strain will not be put upon the patience and forbearance of the people. Impartial observers have with one voice condemned the methods adopted by the Government of Sir B. Fuller for putting down the agitation.

146. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th April publishes pictures of six members of the Anti-Circular Society who were wounded in the recent *fracas* with the police at Barisal.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1906.

Men wounded at Barisal.

147. The same paper deprecates the idea of moving the High Court against the conduct of the officials in the Barisal affair. Recent events have proved that the executive authorities in the country can do whatever they like. So long as this state of things continues, success and failure in law-courts will be matters of equal unimportance to the people of the country, who should now direct their undivided attention to the development of the indigenous arts and industries.

BANGAVASI,

The Barisal incident.

148. The special correspondent of the same paper highly praises the heroic forbearance with which the members of the Barisal Conference calmly suffered oppressions at the hands of the Barisal Police. The dispersal of the Conference led to great confusion and many people fled in all directions. But there were at last one thousand people in the assembly who wanted only the order of their leaders to engage in an open fight with the police even at the risk of their lives.

BANGAVASI.

The Barisal incident.

149. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th April writes in connection with the Barisal affair that nowadays the British law can be turned and twisted to any shape at the will of the present authorities. Whatever they utter from their lips has the force of law. The acts which the people consider to be lawful are taken to be unlawful by the officials whenever they choose to do so. The fact is that the people now seem to be much confounded at the mere mention of law. The very thing which was lawful at one time is taken to be unlawful at another. When Indian piece-goods and other articles were exported to England, a law was enacted to discourage the export by the imposition of heavy duties upon the exported goods. Not only this. The purchasers of Indian goods in England were also fined and imprisoned. Over and above this, the unloading of Indian goods on English soil was taken to be an offence. If the goods happened to be so unloaded, they were allowed to remain in the Customs House until they became useless or were shipped back; if not shipped back, they were ordered to be thrown into the water. Such was the fun played under the name of law at that time.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 28th, 1906.

What is the British law?

But now when English goods have flooded the whole of India, and the people of the land are trying to become relieved in part of the burden, the English are playing a different trick. Any one who is found preventing his fellow-countrymen from buying English goods and advising them to buy country-made things

arrested, fined and punished with imprisonment, forbidden to convene meetings and to bring out processions. In Old Bengal such things are going on at a slow rate, but in the new Province it is just the reverse.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 30th, 1906.

The Barisal affair.

150. Referring to the Barisal incident, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says:— That the Bengal Provincial Conference was to be held at Barisal this year had been settled in the last year's sitting of the Conference at Mymensingh. That the official interference with the proceedings of the Barisal Conference was a premeditated act appears from the fact that additional forces of armed and ordinary police had been requisitioned for the town about a fortnight before the holding of the Conference. Why did not the authorities at Barisal inform the delegates of the Conference at the time of their arrival at the Barisal steamer-ghat that they would not be allowed to cry *Bande Mataram* in the town? They ought to have known that it would be impossible to prevent the crying of *Bande Mataram* by young men on the Conference day. The Barisal affair has opened the eyes of the Bengalis to the true nature of their rulers, and henceforward they will know how to save themselves from official oppression. They have lost their faith in the authorities and will no longer watch their course with interest. But why should the authorities persist in their policy of deceit and hypocrisy? Let them appear with drawn swords before the people. Let the nation of slaves work out its fate. When the young men of the country have learnt to bear strokes of *lathis* without flinching they will soon learn to use *lathis* themselves.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 1st, 1906.

Russian methods of rule in India.

151. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May writes that the fact that Sir B. Fuller after publicly stating that he would retain the punitive police at Bonaripara for a year had to withdraw it after six months under the orders of the Governor-General, indicates that all officials will not imitate the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam or Mr. Emerson in inaugurating a system of Russian tyranny in this country.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDARPAN,
April 16th, 1906.

The weather in Sambalpur.

152. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 16th April states that the sky is clear and that the temperature is rising day by day.

GARJATBASINI,
April 21st, 1906.

The weather in Kalahandi.

153. The Kalahandi correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 21st April states that the temperature is very high in that place.

GARJATBASINI.

154. The same paper

The high price of rice in Talcher.

states that the high price of rice is creating great uneasiness in the minds of the poor people, and that though the export of rice to foreign places was not great this year, yet the price of rice has become high beyond expectation.

GARJATBASINI.

155. The Kalahandi

Scarcity of food in Kalahandi.

of food has compelled many

correspondent of the same paper states that the prices of rice and pulse have become greater than what they were in past years, and that the scarcity of food has compelled many in that State to leave their homes.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 21st, 1906.

Water-famine in the Cuttack town.

156. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st April states that there was no rain in the last week, that the temperature is rising and that the residents of the Cuttack town are suffering from a sort of water-famine.

UTKALDIPIKA,

157. The same paper

Cholera in Cuttack.

states that cholera prevails in Bakshi bazar and Khannagar and that about ten persons are reported to have died of the fell disease.

GARJATBASINI,
April 21st, 1906.

158. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 21st April states that many

A fire in Baramba.

houses in mauza Talmundai in Baramba State were burnt to ashes by fire. It is said that two men were burnt to death.

UTKALDARPAN,
April 18th, 1906.

159. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 18th April regrets to find that

Inconvenience due to want of pice stamps in Sambalpur.

one pice stamps are not available in the post-offices of that district. This is causing serious public inconvenience. The Managers of the *Utkaldarpan*

and the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* are unable to distribute their papers regularly through want of pice stamps. The writer draws the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Angul to the matter.

160. The same paper speaks highly of the donation of rupees one thousand to the Hindu University at Benares by the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

UTKALDARPAN.

161. The Uriya-Bengali controversy is still going on in the pages of the *Utkaldarpan*, which observes that the Bengalis are sucking up the sustenance of the Uriyas and that the Bengali organs of Orissa are contributing in no small measure to the promotion of the Bengali interests in that province. The writer fears that unless the Government prevents the Bengali predominance in Orissa, the interest of the Uriyas will be very much injured.

UTKALDARPAN.

162. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 31st March states that the fourteenth annual meeting of the Students' Association of that State was conducted with great eclat. A large number of students was present. It was clear from the annual report that the Association had established two branches in the Bamra State and had done much in other ways to induce literary activity among the educated members of the Bamra community.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
March 31st, 1906.

163. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 16th April states that the suitors, witnesses and others required to attend the Courts in Sambalpur on duty, are put to great inconvenience for want of a sitting-room. In the summer and in the rainy season their inconveniences are very great. They cannot sit in the verandahs of the Courts through fear of unconsciously disturbing the proceedings of the Court or of offending the individual proclivities of different officers working in those Courts. Sometimes they are compelled to seek shelter under trees and are thus unable to hear the calls of the crying peons. The writer suggests that a house should be immediately built in the compound of the Courts for their comfort and convenience.

UTKALDARPAN,
April 16th, 1906.

164. The same paper does not agree with the *Utkaldipika* of Cuttack in the latter's observation that the voters in the late Cuttack municipal elections were mostly ignorant men and were influenced by unlawful considerations to reject some of the old Commissioners. The writer observes that the electors were the best judges of the persons whom they elected and were justified in rejecting those of the old Commissioners who had offended them in various ways. That some of the old Commissioners were rejected by the voters goes to establish clearly that those Commissioners were not fit for their onerous and responsible duties. It is therefore wrong on the part of the *Utkaldipika* and the *Uriya and Navasamvad* to recommend the nomination of the rejected Commissioners, even though one of them was their Chairman.

UTKALDARPAN.

165. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 21st April is glad to learn that the new Raja of Dhenkanal has abolished the *bethi begari* service in that State. The service was an irksome and troublesome one and was injurious to the agriculturists in various ways, for they were compelled to attend the service at hours and on days when their presence was urgently needed in their respective farms in the interest of their growing crops. The Raja has thus set a noble example, which may be followed in other States, and has thereby laid the people of Dhenkanal under a deep debt of obligation.

GARJATBASINI,
April 21st, 1906.

166. The same paper approves of the order of the Political Agent of Sambalpur prohibiting *Kabuli* traders from carrying on their business in the Kalahandi State. It was a practice with these traders to enter the Kalahandi State every year, to overreach the ignorant peasants of that State and induce them to purchase sundry articles at high prices on a loan system, and to realise the purchase-money in the following year by physical force. The order of the Political Agent has therefore saved the peasants of Kalahandi from the snares and oppressions of those rapacious traders.

GARJATBASINI.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 21st, 1906.

167. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st April gives an account of the proceedings of the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Barisal in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the last Easter Saturday and the day following, and observes that the unlawful police attack on the delegates, the unjustifiable arrest of Mr. S. N. Banerji and his punishment and the breaking up of the Conference by the police force have created so great a sensation throughout India that it will take many days for the Indians to recover from its effects. The writer himself is so overpowered by the astounding news that he is unable to write anything more on the subject, and concludes his article with the statement that such an unjust and wrong act was never before perpetrated in a British Province.

168. The proceedings of the third Utkal Union Conference at Balasore occupy a large space in each of the Uriya papers under report. The Conference sat on the 13th and 14th of the current month, and was attended by a large number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the Uriya-speaking districts, except Sambalpur, whose representatives were few. The Conference *pandal* was erected on a large open ground on which a big tent was pitched. The *pandal* and the adjoining space were tastefully decorated, and flags and festoons were seen flying in all directions. The officiating Collector of the district was present on the spot, and was provided with a glittering silver chair by the side of the Chairman. The European as well as the Indian visitors were accommodated with comfortable seats. The volunteer party consisting of students was conspicuous by its disinterested labours in conducting the delegates from the railway station to their assigned houses, and in looking after the comforts and conveniences of all delegates and visitors alike. Of the Tributary States, the representatives of Mayurbhanj and Talcher mustered strong. Of the Tributary Chieftains, the Rajas of Talcher and Khalikote were present in the Conference. Many of the gentry and nobility, who were unable to attend the Conference for different reasons, had sent in sympathetic letters, expressing their hearty co-operation with the object of the meeting.

The proceedings commenced with a nice little speech from Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, the President of the Reception Committee, who, after thanking the delegates for their attendance and the Government for its order to unite Sambalpur with Orissa, invited the Raja of Talcher in becoming terms to occupy the chair. National songs in Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit were sung to the tune of a harmonium, played in an effective manner.

The President then delivered his address in a solemn and becoming manner. It discarded politics and religion and applied itself to agriculture, industry, education, literature and economic progress of the country. The control of the President over the proceedings of the meeting was, considering his young age, beyond expectation. His allusion to iron industry as managed in Talcher evoked ringing cheers from the entire audience, and his professions of humility and incapacity endeared him to all.

Of the seventeen resolutions passed by the Conference, the first thanked His Excellency the Governor-General of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the steps taken by the Supreme and the Local Governments for the spread of scientific knowledge and the improvement of indigenous industries, Indian literature and Indian art; the second conveyed the gratitude of the Conference to the representatives of His Gracious Majesty in India for having placed under one administration the Uriya-speaking population of Sambalpur and Orissa proper; the third thanked the Commissioner of Orissa and the Magistrate-Collector of Balasore for their sympathy towards the Conference; the fourth expressed regret at the death of Mr. Growse, Maharaja Dhanurjoy Narayan Bhanj Deo of Keonjhar, Raja Gajapati Gaur Chandra Narayan Deo, C.I.E., of Parlakhemidi, Raja Natabar Mardaraj Harichandan of Khandpara, Raja Janardan Jagerdeb of Hindole, Samanta Rajnarayan Das of Balasore, and Rai Haribullabh Bose Bahadur of Cuttack, all of whom sympathised with the aims and objects of the Conference; the fifth expressed sympathy

and a wish for co-operation with Government in its endeavours to better the condition of the agricultural class and to distribute seeds among the farmers and to work in harmony with the Inspector for examining the soil and for teaching the use of proper manure and to train up farmers at the cost of the Conference in the Demonstration Farm established by Government in Cuttack; the sixth thanked those members of the Committee, who have started a tannery at Cuttack; the seventh desired to send students to the workshop started at Cuttack to learn the use of fly-shuttle, which facilitates and expedites hand-weaving and to raise funds for educating the poor weavers on a grant-in-aid system; the eighth declared it necessary to promote female education and to appoint a sub-committee to adopt suitable measures in harmony with the recent schemes of the Government for the education of girls and for the training of teachers; the ninth appointed a sub-committee to collect funds to help the Government in establishing and maintaining an Engineering College at Cuttack; the tenth recognised it as necessary to adopt organised measures in consultation with the Utkal Sahitya Samaj for the improvement of Uriya literature and for the collection and publication of old Uriya manuscripts; the eleventh found it desirable to publish the biography of the late second prince of Parlakhemidi; the twelfth thanked the volunteers for their labours in discharging the duties entrusted to them; the thirteenth passed a vote of thanks to all the guests, who honoured the Conference by their presence and co-operation; the fourteenth appointed a committee to raise funds to give effect to the above resolutions; the fifteenth appointed the place where and the time when the next Conference was to sit and nominated the members of the executive committee; the sixteenth recorded the sorrow of the Conference at the untimely death of the only daughter of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj; and the seventeenth thanked the Raja of Talcher for presiding over the deliberations of the Conference with tact and ability.

The Balasore Reception Committee presented the new tent, which it had purchased for Rs. 1,800, to the Conference; Munshi Sheikh Maniruddin relinquished his copyright in an *Arithmetic* in favour of the Conference, and Babu Radha Charan Das promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of the Conference.

The *Utkaldipika* observes that Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., is the chief support of the Conference and has guided its works with ability and success, and regrets that there is no other man in Orissa to take his place or to do as much as he has done.

The speeches delivered by the President of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference are published *in extenso* in almost all the papers of Orissa under report. The *Garjatbasini* states that each of the delegates and visitors present at Balasore resolved to pay a day's income towards the funds of the Conference, and hopes that those who were not present in the meeting will follow the example of their brethren.

169. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 16th April states that the appointment of Sir Arthur Lawley to the Governorship of Madras has revived hopes in the minds of the Ganjam Uriyas that their grievances will be redressed. The writer therefore advises them to submit a memorial to the new Governor and to wait upon His Excellency in deputation, explaining to him the grievances of the Ganjam Uriyas in full.

UTKALDARPAN,
April 16th, 1906

170. The same paper is glad to state that the re-introduction of Uriya into the Police offices in Sambalpur has been hailed with joy by the Uriyas of that district. The writer hopes that more Uriyas will be taken into the Police service as they belong to a martial race, who held back the Muhammadans long after the latter had conquered other provinces. Even in modern times, instances of heroism on the part of the Uriyas are not wanting. The writer alludes to the services rendered by the late Rai Sahib Gopinath Guru and Babu Sidheswar Patnaik, the present Honorary Magistrate of Sambalpur, during the Kalahandi revolt.

UTKALDARPAN.

BIDHUBHUSAN MUKERJEA,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 5th May 1906.

B. S. Press—32897—83—9-5-1905—C. W.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 5th May 1906.

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1865

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Report

REPORT

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

515. *Power and Guardian* writes that in addition to rendering the treaty with Tibet null and void, the present treaty concluded at Peking makes it abundantly clear that

The Tibetan question.

the achievement on which Lord Curzon prided himself so much has, like his Mission to Kabul, turned out to be a blunder. The myth regarding its being a "peaceful mission" has been dissipated, and the interference of China and the recognised conversion of Tibet into a Chinese province are bound to secure the integrity of the latter.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
29th April 1906.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

516. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has received intimation by wire from Brahmanbaria that when the proceedings in connection with a *swadeshi* meeting which was being

The Brahmanbaria Police and a *swadeshi* meeting.

held in a private place were about to commence, an Inspector of Police, three Sub-Inspectors, and one Head Constable entered the place and demanded an undertaking that there would be no shouting of *Bande Mataram*, or the holding of a procession after the meeting. On the promoters asking for written orders to this effect, the Inspector went to the Subdivisional Officer and obtained a written order forbidding the holding of a meeting on the ground that a breach of the peace was apprehended. Ten constables with *lathis* were waiting outside. Are the Barisal tactics going to be repeated? 'Good, good, very good!'

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1906.

517. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* referring to the presence of Mr. Duff,

Mr. Duff, Superintendent of Police, Khulna.

Superintendent of Police, Khulna, at Barisal, during the Conference trouble, asks whether an officer belonging to one province can go to another without the permission of the head of the Government. Apparently Mr. Duff did not take permission, but there is no likelihood of any questions being asked, as neither province appears to be under a responsible Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1906.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

518. In the opinion of the *Indian Empire*, the case of Emperor *versus*

'A "native" shooting case.'

Poole, in which the accused, a soldier, shot a boy because the latter did not obey an order, requires more than a passing notice. The defence was compelled to admit that the evidence against the accused was overwhelming, but the plea of insanity was urged. In cases where "natives" are killed by Europeans, two grounds are generally urged, namely, that the victim died of spleen rupture or that the European killed him in self-defence. As these two grounds could not be urged in the present case, the convenient plea of insanity was successfully put forward despite the fact that there was abundant evidence to show that he was just as sane as any other man until he killed a "native."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th April 1906.

519. *Power and Guardian* is not at all surprised at the strange termina-

Ibid.

tion of this case, and while it would not question the acquittal of Private Poole by a competent Court of law on the ground of temporary insanity, it points out that the majority of murders are committed when people are temporarily insane, but this does not help the defence. Why, then, was Private Poole acquitted? Assuming that the accused was subject to fits of insanity, why was he retained in the Army?

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
29th April 1906.

520. The *Indian Empire* writes that almost every act of the officials of

A curious case.

the new province is strange and inexplicable. In Rajshahi, for instance, not only is the driver of a municipal cart being prosecuted for using a bullock that is alleged to have a 'sore on its neck,' but also the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. Is it the practice anywhere to prosecute the Municipal Chairman for the alleged remissness of a servant of the Municipality? This is doubtless a reward for honorary services.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th April 1906.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th April 1906.

521. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reviews the incidents of the past few months to show that the reign of law is at an end in the new province. The charge of grievous hurt brought by Babu Shyama Charan, pleader, against the Military Police was dismissed as frivolous and the authorities responsible for a desperate attack made on a British citizen were in no way brought to book. A clear case against a Gurkha policeman who outraged a sweeper-woman was disbelieved. The conclusions that are justified by these two cases alone are that the administration of law is defective and that the police are ordered to commit ruffianly and cowardly acts. This is anarchy pure and simple. Further, on the occasion of the Barisal Conference, unoffending citizens were mercilessly beaten and one well-nigh murdered. The matter was referred to a British Court of justice, with the result that the complaints were dismissed as "frivolous" without even a show of a trial! Lastly the police, armed to the teeth, approached a constitutional meeting and threatened to use force if it did not immediately disperse. The indignant promoters charge the police with threatening to use violence and the decision of the Magistrate is:—"They did it under my orders, so they committed no wrong." Thus it is clear that the police, armed with magisterial orders, have the privilege of violating every section of the Penal Code without any harm coming to them or to the Magistrate responsible. The people are thus left entirely unprotected and must take the law into their own hands. This is the undesirable situation to-day in the new province, and it indicates an unfortunate departure from old and approved methods of administration which sought to make the country feel that it was not in the hands of an alien race.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th April 1906.

522. At the beginning of British rule, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, law Courts were avoided by the people, but strenuous efforts were made to get them to patronize British law Courts and complainants were 'courted and encouraged.' But now things are different. Complainants are 'driven away' by Magistrates of the Emerson ilk and just grievances remain unremedied. Thus it behoves the country to shun an abundant source of ruin and slavery, namely, litigation, more especially as they do not even get bare justice now. Such a course would not only liberate the country, but displace a large number of Europeans from fat berths, and cripple a colossal stamp revenue. Let the people revert to the order of things that prevailed in pre-British days, and it may be noted that no one has done more than Sir B. Fuller to bring about this happy result.

BENGAL, 28th April 1906.

523. Referring to the *Pioneer's* ready acceptance of the confession made by one of the Brahman lads, who stole some antiquated weapons from the Reay Museum, to the effect that the "*swadeshi*" movement had inspired him with the thought of obtaining the arms and ammunition," the *Bengalee* asks if a sound national movement is to be condemned on the uncorroborated testimony of a convicted thief? Moreover, what guarantee is there that the lad did not draw his inspiration from the police? The fact that the accused had purchased crucibles for melting down the weapons would seem to point that the theft was destitute of political significance. In any case, the leaders are not to be held responsible for the pranks of boys.

BEHAR HERALD,
28th April 1906.

524. The *Behar Herald* cannot adequately express its sense of gratification at the two highest judicial appointments being conferred on Mr. Justice Ghosh and Mr. S. P. Sinha, and considers that by his selections Lord Minto has indisputably recognised the principle that Government should associate with itself, irrespective of race, colour or creed, persons who by their ability are fully qualified to fill the highest administrative posts. As a matter of fact, says the journal, Lord Minto has done the Indians a bare justice and no favour, but nevertheless it is admitted on all hands that were it not for His Excellency's appreciation of the aspirations of the people and his strong sense of equity, another grave wrong would have been perpetrated.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th April 1906.

525. In drawing prominent attention to the acquittal of Babu J. C. Bose, late Deputy License Officer of the Corporation, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks on what

The prosecution of the Deputy
License Officer of the Corporation.

grounds the Chairman instituted the case, and why he subjected an old servant of the Corporation to the horrors of a criminal prosecution, especially as the majority of the Indian Commissioners were opposed to it. Who is to make good the money that has been thrown away on this prosecution?

526. A correspondent writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that with the example of the British before them, and the type of education imparted, it is impossible for

Litigation. the Indians to give up litigation. It has completely destroyed the *panchayat* system without establishing a better, and so long as the modern system of education is allowed to demoralise men and make them 'educated brutes,' litigation must continue unabated. What is essential is that Indians should take up the education of their countrymen. The journal endorses this view, and adds that arbitration courts would to a great extent neutralise the evils of litigation.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1906.

(d)—Education.

527. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the main reason why there is consternation in the land when an attempt is made to raise the pass-marks in the University examinations is that one cannot enter Government service without the necessary Entrance certificate. But why do people need appointments under Government when their forefathers did without them? The reason is to be found in the fact that 50 years ago, the people manufactured their own articles of clothing, etc., and hence living was immensely cheaper. Let them, then, return to their old ways, and so be independent of Government patronage.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th April 1906.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

528. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the great inconvenience experienced by the rate-payers of Ward No. 2 owing to the scarcity—amounting in some cases to total cessation—of the unfiltered water-supply. As unfiltered water plays a great part in promoting sanitation, the apathy of the municipal authorities is inexplicable. The attention of the Chairman is drawn to the complaint.

BENGALIEE,
27th April 1906.

529. The *Bengalee* characterises the present Corporation as an inconsistent body, for in one breath it proclaims its poverty and in the next it sanctions unjustifiable extravagance. The present municipal budget discloses a deficit of three lakhs, thus making enhancement of taxation inevitable, but this has in no way deterred the Corporation from increasing the salaries of two of their highest-paid officers—both Europeans. Taking the case of the Executive Engineer for Suburban Drainage, his pay has within the last six years been raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000—a salary that a Cooper's Hill man in the Public Works Department expects after 23 years' service! Necessary works, as also the application of the tax-payers for petty improvements, are set aside for want of funds, but there is no objection to raising the salary of a European officer by leaps and bounds!

BENGALIEE,
28th April 1906.

530. Continuing, the *Bengalee* next questions the propriety of increasing the pay of the Assessor. In 1893, this officer was appointed on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700.

BENGALIEE,
29th April 1906.

Ibid. On reaching the maximum in 1900, he asked that his pay, including horse allowance, might be fixed at Rs. 800. This was acceded to, and in 1903 he got a further increase of Rs. 100, and at the last meeting still another, thus bringing his pay up to Rs. 1,000. The pay of the post of Assessor is Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700, and why has the maximum not been rigidly adhered to as in Government service? There is no doubt that the present Assessor is a very capable man, but there are equally capable men in Government service who do not receive substantial increase triennially. It is in this way that establishment charges are allowed to grow apace, rendering a deficit in the budget estimate certain. Only the other day Government called on the Corporation to husband its resources, as a heavy demand would be made when the Improvement Scheme was passed.

(h) — General.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
23rd April 1906.

531. The *Kayastha Messenger* characterises the arrest and conviction of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji as wrong, illegal, and unjust, as the circular prohibiting the cry of *Bande Mataram* was itself illegal and unjustifiable. The official version is discreetly silent as to why Babu Surendra Nath alone was arrested, and the "utter high-handedness" of the entire proceedings reflects the greatest discredit on the British name. A peaceable people were prevented by a police armed with guns and *lathis* from holding a constitutional meeting, delegates and spectators were mercilessly beaten for no offence, and Babu Surendra Nath was subjected to a summary trial, and convicted without being allowed to say a word in defence. All this is very un-British.

The Barisal affair.

INDIAN NATION,
23rd April 1906.

532. The *Indian Nation*, a paper that usually views public questions from an academic standpoint, has been greatly moved by the Barisal outrage, and subjects the action of the local officers to strong criticism. The whole proceedings, it says, lacked statesmanship. They made a Hampden of the very man they marked for disgrace. By cruelly persecuting innocent delegates and subsequently denying them bare justice, they have earned the execration of men, and by dispersing the Conference on a frivolous plea they have discredited British rule. Their methods were not only unjust and oppressive, but silly. Where Sir B. Fuller had an opportunity of vindicating the strength, justice, and dignity of his administration, he has shown the reverse. Here was an excellent opportunity for the Government and the people to welcome, understand, and forgive, but the occasion was wasted and the policy of hate emphasised. The conduct of the delegates on the other hand, says the journal, was not faultless. Was it humanity for hundreds of people to look on passively at the leaders being "mercilessly beaten" for no offence? Was it courage and would any Englishman have witnessed such a scene and not interfered? As well might they have looked on if women were being dishonoured. There are limits to passivity, limits which the law recognises and demands, but these limits were exceeded and the delegates have in consequence deserved the shame of open shame. It may be urged that interference even of a purely defensive kind might have been regarded as rioting, but this charge would have fallen to the ground on the testimony of hundreds of men. Besides, it is neither wise nor courageous to abstain from a manifest duty for fear of being misunderstood, and if the whole assembly was so very law-abiding as to accept death as meekly as did Desdemona, what business had it to shout *Bande Mataram* in defiance of orders, and form processions without permission? Is not human life more worth defending than the right to repeat a cry? The leaders seem to have strangely confused means and ends. The main object was to hold a Conference and not to shout *Bande Mataram*, but the greatest courage and pertinacity were shown in repeating the cry and the Conference was sacrificed without demur. Lastly, why did not the President or Mr. Banerji call on the Judge or Magistrate, and invite them to the proceedings 'and even to a festive party?' 'Our leaders seem to believe too much in pen and tongue, especially when they are both caustic, and too little in the mysterious virtues of tea and toast, cakes and champagne.'

Ibid.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th April 1906.

533. After reading the reports of the shameful scenes enacted in Barisal, the *Indian Empire* cannot help crying out that the glory of the British Government in India has departed. Efficiency has given place to the regulation *lathi*, and this unhappy change has been inaugurated by Sir B. Fuller himself. Hitherto the country firmly believed that whatever might be the faults of individual officials, those who actually guided the destinies of India were incapable of injuring an inoffensive people, but time has brought with it disillusion and the knowledge that the Governor of a vast province is as mean, petty-minded and oppressive as a mere District Superintendent of Police. This is the situation in India to-day, and the remedy lies not in flooding the Secretary of State or the Viceroy with petitions that are pre-consigned to the waste-paper basket, but in working shoulder to shoulder for the regeneration of the country, industrially and politically. As the blood of martyrs constitutes the greatest strength of the Church, in like manner must the blood of the people be shed in order to sustain national life.

Ibid.

534. The *Indian Mirror* warns the Government that it does not take long for a genius of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's type to foster a spirit of revolt among a people who have imbibed

The Barisal affair.

British ideas, and urges that he should not be permitted to remain in the Eastern Province a day longer than is necessary. It is comparatively easy for a powerful Government to suppress a public meeting, but what is the natural result—Secret Societies? Matters have come to a pass when the Imperial Government should exercise the utmost tact and judgment. The interests of the Empire demand it.

INDIAN MIRROR
24th April 1906.

535. The *Indian Mirror* writes that never was the anger of the people roused so much as when the news of the Barisal outrage was received. Indignation meetings were

Ibid.

held throughout India to protest against the affront offered to the nation. Has Sir B. Fuller paused to consider the effect of all this? He has not only enhanced the popular discontent, but enhanced it to the extent of setting the country ablaze. The people are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Viceroy in the matter, as it is time that the vagaries of Sir B. Fuller were checked and public confidence in the British Government restored.

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th April 1906.

536. Sachindra Prasad Bose, the famous student agitator, writes a fervent letter to the *Bengalee* saying that the arrest of Babu

Ibid.

Surendra Nath Banerji has consecrated the national cause and considerably helped the boycott movement. The writer urges the people to give up foreign goods and so 'ruin' Manchester and other English trade centres, as in this lies the salvation of Bengal.

BENGALIAN,
26th April 1906.

537. The *Bengalee* is at a loss which to admire more, the folly or barbarity of what it now terms the Barisal 'tragedy,' Only those delegates were assaulted

Ibid.

who wore badges on which were inscribed the words *Bande Mataram*. This is clear, for in what other way did they offend? The law allows "that persons may for a lawful purpose, whether civil or religious, use a common highway by parading it, attended by music, so that they do not obstruct the use of it by other persons." The delegates met for a lawful purpose, namely, with a view to criticise the measures of the Government, and they did not obstruct the King's highway. Why, then, were they assaulted and dispersed? The District Superintendent of Police himself furnishes the reason—because the delegates violated an illegal Government order! Thus the foremost right of the British subject—that of holding public meetings on constitutional lines—has disappeared.

BENGALIAN,
27th April 1906.

538. *Reis and Raynet* suggests that the dispersion of the Barisal Conference should in future be known as 'Fullerloo' and Barisal itself as 'Fuller's Field,' as this unfortunate

'Fullerloo or Easter Hunt at Barisal.'

town appears to be the hunting-ground of the new Government. In October last, Military Police were let loose on the inhabitants, and in the holy week of Easter and in the commencement of the Bengali New Year another police raid was made. After the forced divorce of the 16th of October any approach to peaceful union, even in spirit, could not be tolerated, and any cry such as *Bande Mataram*, favourable to such union, was hateful. The proceedings from start to finish were *ultra vires*; but, then, Peterloo had to be emulated.

REIS AND RAYNET,
28th April 1906.

539. The *Bengalee* considers that the members of the Barisal Conference showed their keen insight into the intricacies of the situation by not retaliating when they were assaulted

Ibid.

by a handful of policemen whom they could have overpowered if they so chose. The delegates realised that the issues at stake were of the utmost national importance and an affray with the police, however great the justification might have been, would have obscured the issues. They therefore served their country best by not exercising the right of private defence, and have by their prudence given the Government of India no handle to use against them, and on the action that Government takes in regard to the notorious outrage depends the future of political agitation in India. Whatever be the action a 'revolution' is inevitable, as it is impossible to transform the present form of government in which the people have no share into a 'system of national autonomy' except through the medium of a revolution. The revolution may be 'silent and bloodless' or it may not, but this rests with the Government.

BENGALIAN,
29th April 1906.

The people themselves, however, believe quite as much in the one as in the other, and they are determined to realise their long-cherished ideal of 'absolute self-government' at any cost.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
29th April 1906.

540. *Power and Guardian* writes that no event within the memory of 'Fullerloo or Easter Hunt at Barisal.' man surpasses in brutality and barbarity the assault on the defenceless delegates to the Barisal Conference. English historians execrate Sirajuddowlah for his cruelty, but the achievements of this oriental despot pale before the premeditated brutality of an enlightened Christian ruler. There is now no doubt that Sir B. Fuller has in the course of a few months destroyed the administrative fabric built up by generations of prudent administrators. He has so completely alienated the people by his autocratic methods that it would be safe to say that the man in the street would have proved a better ruler of men.

BENGALIE,
26th April 1906.

541. The *Bengalee* writes that the official version of the Barisal affair, as published in the *Englishman*, has a hollow ring, and the writer has not been able to disguise the fact that he is conscious of the weakness of his case. It is urged, says the journal, that Barisal being noted for its turbulence should not have been selected as the meeting-place of the Conference, and that the prohibition of the cry of *Bande Mataram* was of universal application. The writer rejects the first contention, and while admitting the second, says that it was incumbent on the people to endeavour to test the legality of a 'notoriously illegal' circular in a Court of law. Does not the *Englishman* 'as an Englishman and not as a mere conduit pipe of official opinion' hold that it was the duty of every British citizen to subject the circular to a judicial decision? It should be remembered that the cry of *Bande Mataram* was not raised prior to the assault; but would the assault have been justified if it had? No, the proper course would have been to arrest the offenders and place them on their trial. Sir B. Fuller, however, elected to "hammer" the people, and whether such a policy is not an 'atrocious outrage' on constitutional government is left for Mr. Morley and the Liberal Government to decide.

BENGALIE,
27th April 1906.

542. The *Bengalee* writes that the latest instalment of "official versions" published in the *Indian Daily News*, the 'Champion in ordinary' of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, look likes an attempt to save Sir B. Fuller at the expense of the local officers, and indicates that His Honour is not prepared to justify the proceedings of the Barisal authorities. This is cowardly and maintains to a degree the traditions of the Russian Government, which never fails to sacrifice the agent when the 'game is up.' The *Daily News* urges that "Mr. Emerson's action was primarily directed to prevent a breach of the peace by an excitable mob numbering about ten thousand." This is to be regarded as a stereotyped explanation, but is not deprived of any value it may possess by the fact that the police first wantonly assaulted a score of unarmed delegates who were proceeding to the place of meeting. Hundreds of meetings have recently been held by "excitable mobs," but has there ever been a disturbance? What justification, then, had the authorities for apprehending a disturbance assuming that the plea now urged is a *bona fide* one?

BENGALIE,
28th April 1906.

543. The *Bengalee* regards the succession of "official versions" as inevitable, for the hollowness of the official plea is so obvious that no sooner one explanation is given than the need of another is felt. The latest defence seeks to relieve Sir B. Fuller of all responsibility in the matter, but this is futile. The policy is that of Sir B. Fuller, and the local authorities merely carried it out. Thus they are not to blame personally. But what steps are the Government of India going to take in the matter? Not to take prompt and immediate action is, in the public estimation, to share the responsibility with the Barisal officials.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th April 1906.

544. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Military Police arrived in Barisal on the 16th April and left on the 22nd. Why did they come to Barisal and why did they leave so abruptly? Apparently their advent had something to do with the Barisal Conference, and it can better be imagined than described what the result would have been if the Gurkhas came into collision with the delegates. It is clear that the former, like Sir B. Fuller, have no

particular occupation and are kept in healthy circulation in the Eastern Province.

Passing to the rude way in which the Conference was dispersed, the journal is convinced that this was part of a consistent policy. The partition was effected to break the unity of the Bengali nation, and hence any attempt on the part of the people of one half of the province to hold meetings in the other half and with a view to keeping alive the spirit of unity, is disallowed. The amputated parts must not be allowed to come together. If they do, the knife will be applied again and again.

545. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the adage "big talkers and little doers" is one that is peculiarly applicable to the popular leaders of to-day. The whole country

"Deeds not words."

is filled with words and there is incessant speechifying where there should be silent and decisive action. This brain hemorrhage or wordy discharge has never been, nor is it ever likely to be, productive of good results. If there is a periodical famine, it is sought to be put down by a 'fine speech,' and if there is official oppression, it is sought to be remedied by a brilliant oratorical effort. This talk, talk, talk, has seriously retarded national improvement, and it will surely seal the fate of the present movement if it is kept up. Let the leaders gag themselves permanently and set to work—solid work. At the mass meeting held on Saturday last, an appeal was made to the leaders to immediately resign all honorary posts held by them, but there was no response. These honorary posts are worse than worthless to the people. An unofficial member of Council, for example, is quite powerless, and the only use that Government has for him is to make him a party to any bad measure it thrusts on the country. The same remarks apply to a member of the University and to all honorary posts. Let the leaders and all Indians holding such posts tender their resignations and thus show their dissatisfaction in a practical manner.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th April 1906.

546. Given that a Conference was being held at Barisal on the 13th and 14th of April last, the question put by the

BENGALUR,
1st May 1906

Where was Sir B. Fuller? *Bengalee* is—Find Sir B. Fuller. He was not at Shillong or Dacca, neither did the Assam Government Gazette contain any tour programme, and no district is reported to have been stirred by a fresh visitation. Thus, by the process of elimination it seems probable that 'Shaistha Khan II' was personally directing operations at Barisal. Then, again, there was an influx of Magistrates and policemen into Barisal about this time. Was this accidental? It is further reported that a steam-launch with white men on it was noticed steaming towards the Sunderbans. Are these facts quite disconnected with the Barisal Peterloo, and can no one throw some light on the whereabouts of Sir B. Fuller on the memorable 13th and 14th of April?

547. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that there was some justification for Sir Charles Elliott taking six months' leave, as he was not only the ruler of undivided Bengal but was an exceptionally hard-working officer and needed rest. But what claim has Sir Andrew Fraser to this exceptional privilege when his work has been reduced by half? Apart from this consideration, an unwarrantable financial loss has been inflicted on the people of Bengal. Sir Andrew Fraser will rise every morning and find that he has added Rs. 360 (*sic*) to his pile without doing a hand's turn of work for the province. The officiating Lieutenant Governor, on the other hand, will get fifty or fifty-five thousand rupees (*sic*) more as his pay. In addition to this, the country will be in a state of interregnum and things will be allowed to remain as they are. This is the fate of unbefriended India.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1906.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

548. The *Behar Herald* considers that in order to justify its very existence, the British Empire in India must be based on principles that will promote the happiness of the Indians. If it fails in this, it has failed in its mission. The journal reiterates these principles, as at the present moment the rulers appear to be suffering from great administrative aberration and their love of justice appears to be cooling. There should in the first place be strict justice, no abuse of official power, and the considerate treatment of the subject races. Then, again, peace

BEHAR HERALD,
21st April 1906.

should be maintained, unless war is the only remedy possible; and, lastly, the country should be allowed a considerably larger measure of self-government, as a highly civilised race cannot permanently be repressed. Such are the feelings of Indians themselves, and unless they are appreciated by the Government, some of the gravest problems must remain unsolved.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
24th April 1906.

549. The *Hindoo Patriot* is glad that the Barisal outrage has had the effect of stimulating the *swadeshi* movement, but deplors the fact that the people continue to regard it as a

The *swadeshi* movement.

political weapon to be used or not according as the Government is offensive or inoffensive, instead of as a potent means of bringing about the regeneration of the country. The desire to create a market for country products is wanting, and there is neither unity nor honesty of purpose. The movement strengthens or weakens according as the political conditions are adverse or favourable, and it is this that stamps it as unguine. The basis must be broadened, for if the success of the movement is to be achieved by sensational methods involving a break with the rulers, it were better the idea of *swadeshi* had never been conceived. That the "leaders" are not yet inclined to divest the movement of its political tinge, shows that they do not mean solid work, but wish to carry on an unhealthy agitation which would enable them to earn the euphemistic titles of martyrs and patriots.

BENGALIEE,
26th April 1906.

550. The *Bengalee* writes with great satisfaction that Mr. Morley's 'crushing and convincing' statement in the House

Alleged discontent in the Native Army.

of Commons has effectively removed the uneasiness created by the hysterical shrieks of the *Times's* special correspondent in India regarding the alleged discontent in the Native Army. The attainment of Lord Kitchener's efficient scheme necessarily entails some sacrifices being made by officers and men alike, and this has probably caused some little dissatisfaction which has been unduly magnified.

BENGALIEE,
26th April 1906.

551. In order to successfully protect national rights and privileges which have been encroached upon by the Government, the *Bengalee* asserts that it has become necessary

Wanted — a Defence Fund.

to raise a 'Defence and Agitation Fund' with a view to carrying on the struggle till it is ended one way or the other. The journal has no doubt that in the present state of popular feeling the appeal for funds will be successful.

BENGALIEE,
26th April 1906.

552. The *Bengalee* devoutly hopes that the rumours regarding a satisfactory understanding having been come to between England and Russia as regards Asiatic

England and Russia.

questions are well founded, as this would remove the last pretext for the maintenance of the Indian Army at its present strength and preclude the Government from resisting, with any show of reason, the demand for the reduction of military expenditure.

BENGALIEE,
28th April 1906.

553. Referring to the pertinent observation of an Anglo-Indian Member of Parliament that "the real British Empire is Great Britain and India," the *Bengalee* writes that

England and India.

much is said and written of England's dependency on India, but how is she treated by "her predominant partner"? Eighty millions of the premier province of India protest against a scheme euphemistically called territorial redistribution, but their protests and feelings are ignored in order to vindicate the authority of a single man—Lord Curzon! Compare the treatment accorded to the "brighest jewel" with the Natal affair.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1906.

554. The argument that the holders of honorary offices would be debarred from benefiting the country in any way if they gave up those offices, is characterised by the

The giant and the dwarf.

Amrita Bazar Patrika as fallacious. The present situation in India, the journal goes on to say, is nothing more or less than a practical illustration of the fable relating to the giant and the dwarf. The giant represents the rulers and the dwarf those Indians who serve Government in any capacity. This system of partnership between giant and dwarf has been, and cannot but be, detrimental to the latter. Take the public services, for instance. A munsiffship secures to the Indian a post carrying about Rs. 200 a month, whereas the stamp revenue he brings in to Government is nothing less than Rs. 50,000 a year. Again, an Indian police officer is a *persona grata* with the Government so long as he tramples his own countrymen under foot, but the moment he meddles with a European, he is either expelled from the service or sent to jail. The case of Sub-Inspector Lala Ram Pande is yet in

the public mind. The "native" Deputy Magistrate is no better situated. He is looked up to by his countrymen, but his courage oozes out of his palms when in the presence of the Magistrate *sahib*, and he is given distinctly to understand that on the number of his countrymen he sends to jail depends his promotion. Thus Indian officials can only thrive 'on the blood of their countrymen.' They are not allowed to support any public movement for the regeneration of the nation and are completely lost to the country. As for Members of Council and Fellows of the University, they are less than ornaments, and the Government never had any intention of taking their efforts seriously. Clearly, then, there is no advantage to be gained by serving the Government. Giants do not suit dwarfs. Let dwarfs combine with dwarfs and work together in their country's cause, otherwise they cannot but expect gewgaws in some instances and the regulation *lathi* in others.

555. Continuing its criticism of the present policy, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that the Government has commandeered every Indian who is physically or mentally fit.

The giant and the dwarf.

All the martial races of India are in the service of the State, and they have been so completely lost to the country that they feel no hesitation in breaking the heads of their countrymen when the crying of *Bande Mataram* is raised. In like manner the intellectual classes have sold themselves body and soul to the Government, and have thus ceased to serve their country for the sake of 'filthy' lucre and not unfrequently for a mere pittance. Ask any Indian whether he would be a patriot or a Deputy Collector and he will reply in the usual strain. This absolute dependence on the Government, this attitude of "make me a Commissioner or give me a pension," has been the ruin of Indians. The only intellectual class that has been able to preserve its independence are the lawyers, but they, too, are malefactors, for they are impoverishing the country by promoting litigation. Those who are not bound hand and foot to the Government are dazzled by titles—empty titles that mean nothing. In this manner the people are gradually being bought up.

556. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out the absolute futility of holding political meetings. They have been held by hundreds and thousands and attended by thousands and tens of thousands. The people

The inutility of holding public meetings.

have justice on their side and have put their case strongly, intelligently, and honestly, but what have they ever gained? On the contrary, they have lost much. They have lost energy, self-respect and shown their impotence by holding out idle threats. The leaders should therefore devote themselves in future to solid and silent work.

557. The *Bengalee* intimates that since the 15th of April last, no fewer than 142 indignation meetings have been held, and the climax was reached on Saturday last,

Saturday's demonstration.

when no less than 15,000 citizens of Calcutta assembled to denounce the action of Sir B. Fuller's Government. This furnishes an unerring indication of the intensity of popular feeling and how adversity is steadily moulding the people into a nation. In the presence of a common danger have they united to uphold their rights, and if, in the past, Indian nationality was a dream, it is to-day a reality! This is evident, and the Government would do well to face facts, and to reform the present administration which has been characterised by "police lawlessness and magisterial oppression without a parallel in the annals of British rule in Bengal." This is the popular conviction, and one that has deprived a great Government of the very confidence of its subjects. The latter, therefore, should not serve such a Government and the inhabitants of United Bengal should resign their honorary offices in order to emphasise their indignation at the proceedings which have cast an indelible stain upon the British name.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1906.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1906.

BENGALIEE,
1st May 1906.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 5th May, 1906.

F. C. DALY,

Perst. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.

